

ARMY



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MAXIMILIAN'S FAILURE.

THERE is nothing improbable in the positive though unofficial announcement that MAXIMILIAN has at length determined to abdicate his precarious Mexican throne, and, casting off the briefly-worn imperial robes, to follow the Archduchess CHARLOTTE to the peaceful retirement of Miramar. The course of events, in Europe and Mexico, has long pointed to this solution of NAPOLEON's unfortunate experiment. Indeed, from the outset of his Mexican career, the fates have been against the Austrian Archduke. Never did monarch ascend a throne under more inauspicious circumstances. The people whom he was sent to govern in the interest of another race transferred to his person all the hatred which they felt toward their conquerors. Turbulent, torn by factions, haughty to the last degree, and proverbially impatient of all governmental restraint, they would, least of all, submit to be ruled by a foreigner imposed upon them by right of conquest. Hence, they refused to be pacified, or even to yield the semblance of submission. There can be no question, we think, that, under different circumstances, MAXIMILIAN would have made a good ruler for the Mexicans. Had they elected to submit to his government, he would have governed them well and as mildly as so fractious a people could be governed. He would have introduced order, industries, science and art. But, as we have said, the experiment was a failure from the beginning, so far as the people of Mexico were concerned. They had no wish to be pacified, or to be endowed with European arts and industries, at the expense of independence; and had MAXIMILIAN possessed the political insight to discern the true feeling of the people behind the forced enthusiasm that greeted his landing in the country, he would have been saved the mortification and vexation of his utter failure to establish a throne in the New World. But he is an Austrian and a Hapsburger, and who ever knew one of that unfortunate race to possess political intuition?

The enmity of the Mexicans might not have caused the failure of NAPOLEON's experiment so soon, had it not been for other adverse circumstances. Setting the first aside, the success of MAXIMILIAN depended upon the forced or willing neutrality of the United States, and upon the active military support of France or some other European Power. These two elements it was impossible to secure, after the consolidation of the Union. The Government might have maintained an official neutrality; but no power under heaven could have prevented that popular interference which was so successful in wresting Texas from Mexico. Love of adventure, if nothing else, would have led thousands from this side of the line to the Liberal chieftains whose desultory warfare would have effectually prevented the pacification of the country. This has been, indeed, the actual situation of affairs since MAXIMILIAN reached Mexico. Then, too, there

would have been the possibility that the United States might see occasion for armed intervention; and this possibility alone would have been sufficient to keep alive the hopes and encourage the efforts of the Liberal chieftains. However unreasonable it may seem to Europeans, there is no denying the existence in this country of a deep-seated aversion to Old World intermeddling with the affairs of this Continent. Better anarchy and revolution for a few years longer in Mexico, than the establishment of peace through an imported emperor, is the almost universal feeling here. And this feeling has found expression in acts, and would have increased in intensity had it become apparent that France or Austria would be able to impose MAXIMILIAN upon the unassisted Mexicans.

But from the moment it became evident that the rebellion in this country was a failure, MAXIMILIAN's chief ally in Europe made preparations to withdraw his support, and to shift upon other shoulders the responsibility of maintaining the new throne. Naturally, the burden fell upon Austria. But the house of Hapsburg was already laboring under difficulties of no ordinary character, and was unable to afford the needed support with the required promptness. The warning conveyed by Secretary SEWARD to the Austrian Government still further increased the embarrassments of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH; and the breaking out of the recent war made it impossible for him, had he been ever so willing, to go to the assistance of his unfortunate brother. There was nothing left for MAXIMILIAN but an appeal to the generosity of France.

That appeal has been made, and it has failed. Finding that, in spite of every effort, the Mexicans refused to be pacified, that after months of occupation he held nothing but the ground his army stood upon, and foreseeing that he must leave the country in company with his French allies, MAXIMILIAN resolved to send his wife directly to the French Emperor with the request that the evacuation of the country by the French troops might be delayed. The request was politely but firmly refused. Sorely disappointed at the failure of his scheme, chagrined as he must feel to confess that failure, NAPOLEON cannot afford to trifle longer with the growing discontent of France. The Mexican intervention was never popular with Frenchmen. The theatre of war was too remote to excite interest at home, and the prospect of military glory too small to kindle enthusiasm. Besides, the French people are not so fond of glory as to forget the material side of the question; and a few months showed that the Mexican game was not worth the candle. The opposition made good use of the popular discontent, and contrived to make it more intense as time wore on and none of those results followed which had been promised by the ministerial journals. And when, in addition to all this, the possibility of war with Germany arose, the withdrawal of France became a matter of immediate necessity.

The Ocean Telegraph has furnished us with only meagre details of the mission of the Archduchess, and the rumors that have found their way into the public press are, as usual, contradictory and mostly unintelligible. We gather, however, from a careful sifting of these reports, that the Archduchess obtained from NAPOLEON a promise that the French troops would not be withdrawn from Mexico until January, and an extension of time for the payment of the debt to France. More than this the Emperor could not promise. He doubtless sympathized deeply with the beautiful and high-spirited woman

to whom he had given a barren throne; but, as the *Siecle* justly observes, politics are not an affair of sentiment; and when the Archduchess came with a demand for subsidies in one hand, and the abdication of her consort in the other, the only question was whether it was the duty of France to submit to further sacrifices for a lost cause. If there was hesitation in the Emperor's mind in answering this question, there was none in public opinion. With scarcely an exception the French journals opposed further grants of men or money. They point to the fact that the undertaking has been productive of nothing but expense and sacrifices from the outset to the present time. Not only has the French Government failed to "regenerate" Mexico, but also failed in the more important matter (more important in a French point of view) of obtaining compensations for French citizens, whose interests had been injured, as well as guarantees for the future. As the success of the enterprise would remain problematical, even were the Imperial Government to double the amount of men and money hitherto employed, there was nothing to justify the continuance of military or political interference in Mexican affairs. The Archduchess was, therefore, put off with small crumbs of comfort, and MAXIMILIAN was probably advised to make immediate arrangements for a dignified abdication.

This advice he will probably follow. The events of the last three months must have convinced even an Austrian Archduke of the impossibility of establishing a foreign Imperial throne in Mexico. Matamoras, Monterey, Bagdad, Tampico, and many other important towns, together with the whole line of the Sierra Madre strongholds, have been either captured by the republicans or peacefully occupied by them after the evacuation of the Imperialist garrisons. The sentiment of the whole country is republican. In places supposed to be devoted to the Empire, Liberal bands are organized immediately on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. To us there is nothing surprising in these popular uprisings, but to MAXIMILIAN'S European allies they are wholly inexplicable. Marshal BAZAINE cannot understand why conquered people won't stay conquered. He could understand it of savages, but the Mexicans pretend to civilization. It is discouraging to retire from a district apparently well subdued and pacified, and find the whole population swarming as guerrillas in your rear. So different from the conduct of the Bohemians in the late war between Austria and Prussia! There were a people who knew when they were properly beaten, and made no more ado about it; but these Mexicans, with their inborn love of independence, their still greater love of free fighting, their unconquerable hatred of foreign interference, are utterly incomprehensible to Europe. But the material advantages recently gained by the republicans are not quite so incomprehensible. Marshal BAZAINE comprehends exactly the importance of the possession, by the republicans, of three open ports on the Pacific, recently announced by the official newspaper of Mexico. While we cannot rely upon the correctness of all the reports received from Mexican sources, no one can doubt that all over the country the republicans are gaining strength, while that of the Empire is rapidly diminishing. Every arrival brings intelligence of some new position lost to the Empire and won to the Republic. We should not be surprised if the beginning of next year should witness the departure of the last foreign soldier from Mexican soil, and MAXIMILIAN, should he remain so long, will surely not then be left behind.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

GENERAL Orders Nos. 6 and 6, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, give the proceedings of a General Court-Martial assembled at the camp of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry, at Nashville, Tennessee, by virtue of Special Orders No. 13, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, dated Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1866, and of which Captain HUGH A. THEAKER, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, was President. Among the prisoners tried before this court was Private DAVID H. LEWIS, Company F, Third battalion Sixteenth U. S. infantry, for "drunkenness on duty," "disobedience of orders," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Having found the accused guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him, the court directed him "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due, except the just dues of the laundress and sutler, to have his head shaved, and to be drummed out of the barracks of his regiment, and to be confined to hard labor in such military prison or penitentiary as the Commanding General may direct, for the period of seven years." Major-General THOMAS, Commanding the Department, has ordered the sentence in the above case to be carried out, mitigating, however, the term of confinement to three years. The Penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., has been designated as the place of confinement.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY, Commanding Department of Washington, on the 27th ult., issued the following Special Orders: Under the provisions of circular instructions from the War Department, A. G. O., dated August 18, 1866, all enlisted men belonging to the Independent companies and Second battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in this Department, with the exception of those eligible under the provisions of Sec. 3, of the Act approved July 28, 1866, to re-enlistment in the Veteran Reserve regiments of the Regular Army, and who desire to do so, will be at once mustered out of the service. Only those who have been disabled by wounds are eligible under the terms of the act. Major H. W. WHARTON, U. S. A., Chief Mustering Officer, of Maryland and Delaware, is charged with the execution of this order within the limits of those States, and Brevet Major J. B. CAMPBELL, Commissary of Musters of this Department, within the limits of the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia embraced in the Department of Washington. Consolidated lists of those men who desire to re-enlist, will be published by the Mustering Officers, which shall specify in each case the name rank and company of the man, with his kind and degree of disability. The Medical Director of the Department will designate such medical officers as may be required to inspect the applicants for re-enlistment.

BREVET Brigadier-General CARLETON, commanding District of New Mexico, Headquarters Fort Union, N. M., has re-published the following field order of Major-General POPE:

It is neither just nor has it been the practice in the Army to furnish medical supplies or medical attendance—to use soldiers of a garrison as hospital attendants upon civil employees, in any military department, or to expend the hospital fund, accumulated by the troops of the garrison, upon such employees. The civil employees, therefore, in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Ordnance Departments, at all posts in the Department of the Missouri, will hereafter be required to furnish, in payment of medical and hospital attendance and accommodation, by a monthly or other tax upon their pay, the amount necessary to make a sufficient fund to reimburse the Government and the Hospital fund, for whatever medical attendance and supplies may be needed for their use. It is believed that a monthly tax of one per cent on the pay of such employees, will be sufficient for these purposes, and the Quartermasters, Commissaries and officers in charge of other general depots in this Department, as well as at posts where there is any number of civil employees, are instructed to withhold this amount, for the future, from the pay of the employees at these depots and posts. If it be found that the amount thus collected is more or less than is needed, the proper officers of the respective disbursing departments will regulate future collections so as to provide, as nearly as possible, the amounts actually needed.

The troops in the Department of the Lakes have been distributed as follows: Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Brevet Major-General SILAS CASEY, Colonel Fourth U. S. infantry, commanding Headquarters Fourth infantry, band and non-commissioned staff, and Companies H and K Fourth infantry, Company H Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, and Light battery G, Fourth U. S. artillery. Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Mich., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID L. MONTGOMERY, Captain of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, commanding Companies E and F Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry. Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT P. McKIBBIN, Captain of the Fourth U.

S. infantry, commanding Companies B and D Fourth U. S. infantry. Fort Mackinac, Mich., Captain J. N. HILL, Fifteenth regiment Veteran Reserve corps, commanding Fourth independent company Veteran Reserve corps (ordered mustered out). Port Negamun, Marquette, Mich., First Lieutenant JACOB BAIR, Twenty-second regiment Veteran Reserve corps, Third independent company Veteran Reserve corps (ordered mustered out). Post of Indianapolis, Ind., Brevet Brigadier-General J. S. SIMONSON, Colonel U. S. Army commanding (no garrison).

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK has issued the following order:

On the recommendation of Major-General STEELE, and in accordance with the instructions of General GRANT, orders have been given to break up the following military posts in the Department of the Columbia, and to remove or dispose of all public property at each and all of them, viz: Fort Bellingham, Fort Chehalis, Fort Yamhill, Fort Hoskins, Fort Cascades, Fort Dalles, Siletz Block House, and Port Orford.

Orders have also been given to remove or dispose of all public stores at Fort Walla-Walla, W. T., leaving only a non-commissioned officer or a Quartermaster's agent to take care of the public buildings till further orders. Fort Vancouver, W. T., and Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, will be retained for the present as depots, with sufficient guards to protect the public property. All other troops will be sent into the field against the hostile Indians.

The practice of applying the term "Fort" to temporary camps will be discontinued. This term will be applied only to places which are in some manner fortified.

The post recently established at White Horse Creek will be officially known as "Camp C. F. Smith," and that at or near Christmas Lakes as "Camp Warner." The post now called "Fort Bidwell" and "Fort Ruby" will hereafter be officially known as "Camp Bidwell" and "Camp Ruby."

In his recent tour of inspection, the Commanding-General of the Division has noticed that large sums of money have been expended in the erection of barracks, store houses and officers' quarters, at posts which were established only for temporary occupation, and which have since been abandoned. Hereafter no buildings, except such as may be constructed by the soldiers themselves, will be erected at any military post without special authority, and any money so expended without authority will be charged to the officer making or ordering the expenditure.

GENERAL POPE has established a post in the region between Abiquiu and San Juan river, N. M., to consist of two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry, or four companies of infantry, with one hundred horses for mounted service. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, this post will be designated "Fort Plummer," in commemoration of the name and services of General J. B. PLUMMER, deceased. A post has also been ordered to be established in the vicinity of Pinos Altos, New Mexico, to consist of one company of infantry and two of cavalry, or three companies of infantry, and one hundred horses for mounted service. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, this post will be designated "Fort Bayard," in commemoration of the name and services of General G. D. BAYARD, deceased.

GENERAL Orders No. 78, from the War Department, dated September 1, 1866, reads as follows:

Discharged soldiers of the United States who have been disabled in service, as well as those not yet discharged, who are to be provided with artificial limbs at the expense of the Government, in accordance with acts of Congress, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department to and from their homes, and the place where they may be required to go to obtain the artificial limbs. The Medical Director, or other officer designated by the Surgeon-General for that duty, shall, in addition to each order for an artificial limb, give a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation, stating the points to and from which the transportation is to be furnished; and such requisition shall be the evidence upon which the Quartermaster shall furnish the transportation, and when so furnished the fact shall be endorsed on the requisition.

In General Orders No. 4, Major-General THOMAS, Commanding Department of the Tennessee, informs his command that Inspectors of Military Districts are not recognized within his Department. Commanding officers of military posts will in future be the Inspectors of their commands. For all inspection of troops and public property they will be governed by the Army Regulations, General orders, and circulars from the War Department, and those issued from the Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, which still remain in force. They are not authorized to delegate authority to make inspections to any other officer. Attention is here called to paragraph 1,022 Revised Army Regulations of 1863, page 152.

SUBJECT to the approval of the General-in-Chief of the Army, the Commanding-General of the District of New Mexico has been authorized to retain four companies (one battalion), from the two regiments of New Mexican Volunteers now in service, to be filled by transfer from other companies, to their maximum strength, for service along the northern frontier of New Mexico, until the difficulties with the Ute Indians are settled, or until the original term of service of the regiments from which the men are transferred shall expire. The Lieutenant-Colonel and the necessary company officers for the battalion will be selected by Gen-

eral CARLETON, from officers of the two regiments New Mexican Volunteers now in service.

WE notice that a private of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry, having been found guilty of firing at the cow of a citizen, and of using the washing apparatus of an officer, in direct violation of the orders of his superior and commanding officer, has been sentenced "to forfeit to the United States ten dollars per month of his monthly pay for three months, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard for one month." This seems to us rather severe. One would certainly think that the officer disobeyed (viz., a Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Veteran Reserve corps) would have been able to punish the accused sufficiently for his disobedience without bringing the case before a General Court-Martial.

IN pursuance of General orders No. 1, current series, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Major-General H. G. WRIGHT, on the 21st ultimo, assumed command of the District of Texas. The present District of the Rio Grande will constitute to Sub-District of the Rio Grande, to be commanded by Brevet Major-General GEO. W. GETTY; and the present Central District, the Sub-District of San Antonio, to be commanded by Brevet Major-General S. P. HEINTZELMAN. The records of those Districts will be retained at Sub-District Headquarters. The separate Brigade organizations in the Central District and District of the Rio Grande have been discontinued.

Two companies of the Second battalion Nineteenth U. S. infantry have been ordered from Camden, Arkansas, to Helena, Arkansas, to garrison the latter post. The officers at the post of Helena, now are: H. SWENNEY, Captain and Brevet Major, Commanding post, and General Superintendent Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; S. HERSEY, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, Assistant Superintendent Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; F. M. TROBE, First Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary Subsistence.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK on the 20th ult. assumed command of the Department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico, Headquarters, temporarily, at St. Louis, Mo. Brevet Major-General JOHN POPE, U. S. Army, being now in actual exercise of the command toward its western limits, such orders as he may issue, until his return to Fort Leavenworth, will be respected as if this order had not issued.

THE following is an extract from a letter dated Helena, Arkansas, August 27th. "The Fifty-sixth U. S. Colored infantry left here for Fort Leavenworth on the 10th inst., numbering over 800 officers and men. Cholera broke out in the command on its way up the river. The command was not allowed to pass or land at St. Louis, but was obliged to go back 15 miles down the river to quarantine, where it was landed. 162 of the men died in ten days. The mortality was dreadful."

MAJOR-GENERAL WRIGHT, Commanding Department of Texas, on the 18th ult., issued the following order: "Orders having been issued by the PRESIDENT of the United States for the transfer of the civil authority, by the Provisional Government of Texas, to the recently organized Government of the State, commanders of districts, posts, and detachments, will render to the latter the same support which they have heretofore directed to afford to the provisional authorities."

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN on the 28th ult issued the following order: "It appearing that the case of — GRAYSON vs. FRANK MOREY (late Captain and Assistant Superintendent Freedmen), pending in the Court for the Judicial District including Monroe, La., comes within the provisions of General Orders No. 3, current series, from the War Department, the same is hereby dismissed and discontinued, and no further proceedings will be had therein."

GENERAL Orders No. 33, from Headquarters Department of the East, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-Martial which convened at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. LIVINGSTON, Captain Third U. S. artillery, was president, in the cases of twenty-two enlisted men. The Court, having finished the cases referred to it, has been dissolved by order of Major-General HOOKER.

THE following is the present disposition of the Tenth U. S. infantry: Headquarters and one company at Snelling; four companies at Wadsworth; two companies at Ripley; two companies at Abercrombie, and one at Ridgely.

GENERAL Orders No. 68, from the War Department, publishes some thirteen acts and resolutions of Congress, the more important of which have already appeared in the JOURNAL. The Order is nine pages in length.

THE battalions of the Twelfth regiment are located as follows: The First battalion at Camp Augur, Washington, D. C.; the Second battalion is in Virginia; the Third at Russell Barracks, Washington, D. C.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR GEE.

[We publish herewith, entire, the order of Gen. ROBINSON, in the case of JOHN H. GEE, late keeper of the Rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMAND OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C. August 30, 1866. [General Orders No. 35.]

I. * * Before a Military Commission, which convened at Raleigh, N. C., February 21, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 35, dated Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., February 8, 1866, and of which Colonel W. W. WHEELER, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry is President, was arraigned and tried:

JOHN H. GEE, late keeper of the Rebel military prison, at Salisbury, N. C.

CHARGE I.

"Violation of the laws and customs of War."

Specification 1.—"In this, that JOHN H. GEE, while being or claiming to be a major in the Rebel military service, and as such being in command and charge of the prison established and used by the Rebel Government or military authorities, at Salisbury, N. C., for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the Armies of the United States of America, and being in charge of a large number of such prisoners, to wit: the number of ten thousand or thereabouts, there assembled, and as such commandant, fully clothed with authority, and in duty bound to treat, and care and provide for such prisoners, and while the said prisoners at said prison, and in his charge as such commandant, were in a condition of extreme want and suffering, as well as many of them ill and dying, by reason of the utter and continued insufficiency of the rations, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance, and of the cold and exposure to which they were constantly subjected, and of the small and narrow limits to which they were confined, did wilfully and maliciously, and in violation of the laws and usages of civilized warfare, utterly fail and neglect to provide, or cause to be provided, or to attempt to have provided, for the said prisoners, confined as aforesaid, and in his charge as such commandant at said prison, proper or sufficient rations, clothing, fuel, shelter, water, or hospital attendance; that by reason of such wilful and malicious failure and neglect, the said prisoners were never supplied with food either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health or sustain life, and the food furnished being often of the most disgusting and loathsome description; also, that by reason thereof none of the said prisoners were supplied with sufficient water for culinary purposes, or even for satisfying thirst, or with wood, except in very small and inadequate quantities, and this though an ample supply of water and wood could easily have been obtained in the immediate neighborhood of said prison, and readily transported to the same by the prisoners themselves; also, that by reason thereof, no clothing was supplied to the said prisoners, many of them being left during the severity of Winter without clothes, shoes, blankets, or other adequate or suitable covering for their persons, and even without straw or other suitable thing on which to lie; also, that by reason thereof, the shelter furnished said prisoners was entirely insufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, a great number of whom therefore—as well as on account of the insufficiency of clothing and wood as aforesaid—were obliged to burrow in the ground of said prison as the only means of protection; also, that by reason thereof the hospital accommodations and medical attendance furnished said prisoners when sick, were so slight and inadequate that when once sent to the hospital of said prison, said sick rarely returned alive therefrom; and that by reason further of such wilful and malicious failure and neglect, a very great number of said prisoners, to wit: the number of about twelve hundred per month, whose names are unknown, died from disease, starvation, and exposure. All these and other wrongs to the said prisoners, confined as aforesaid, he, the said GEE, then and there did. This at Salisbury, N. C., in or about the months of November and December, 1864."

Specification 2.—"In this, that JOHN H. GEE, while being, or claiming to be, a major in the Rebel military service, and as such being in command and charge of the prison established and used by the Rebel Government or military authorities at Salisbury, N. C., for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the Armies of the United States of America, and being in charge of a large number of such prisoners there assembled, to wit: the number of ten thousand or thereabout, and while the said prisoners at said prison, and in his charge as such commandant, were in a condition of extreme want and suffering, as well as many of them ill and dying, on account of the utter and continued insufficiency of the rations, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance furnished for them, and the cold and exposure to which they were constantly subjected, did, when sundry citizens of Salisbury, acquainted with the condition of the said prisoners as aforesaid, offered and attempted to relieve said prisoners by administering in some degree to their wants, and by slight acts of kindness and charity, which could in no manner have tended to relax the discipline of said prison, cruelly, and in violation of the laws and usages of civilized warfare, prohibit said citizens from so relieving the said prisoners; and this, although he, the said GEE, as well as the said Rebel Government and authorities, then and there, altogether, failed and neglected to properly provide for the wants and necessities of said prisoners. This at Salisbury, N. C., in or about the months of November and December, 1864."

CHARGE II.

"Murder, in violation of the laws of War."

Specification 1.—"In this, that JOHN H. GEE, while being, or claiming to be, a Major in the Rebel military service, and as such being in command and charge of the prison established and used by the Rebel Government or military authorities, at Salisbury, North Carolina, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, and being in charge of a large number of such prisoners, there assembled, to wit: the number of ten thousand or thereabouts, did, upon the occasion of a slight disturbance, engaged in by a very small number of the said prisoners

at said prison, and in which disturbance the prisoners, other than said small number, took no part, and which disturbance was caused by the sufferings of the said prisoners from starvation, for which the said GEE was responsible, and which disturbance the said GEE could have quelled and terminated, by the arrest of the few principally concerned therein, and by the use of moderate force, and the ordinary means of enforcing discipline, which were at his command, wilfully, feloniously, recklessly, and in violation of the laws and usages of civilized warfare, order the entire prison guard to fire upon the mass of prisoners in the enclosure of said prison, indiscriminately, and did further order two pieces of artillery—one loaded with scrap iron, and one loaded with round shot or shell, and one of said pieces being placed, at the time, within about ten yards of the tents of said prisoners—to be fired upon the mass of said prisoners, and in pursuance of said orders, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, the said guard did then and there fire upon said prisoners, whereby, and by means of which said firing, ten of said prisoners of war, in his charge, at such prison (whose names are unknown) who were sleeping, or remaining in their tents at the time, were then and there killed, and a large number of others—the number and their names unknown—were wounded, and afterward died of their wounds. All, or nearly all, who were thus killed or who died from wounds thus received, being in no wise engaged in said disturbance. This at Salisbury, North Carolina, on or about the 26th day of November, 1864."

Specification 2.—"In this, that the said JOHN H. GEE, while being, or claiming to be, a major in the Rebel military service, and as such being in command and charge of the prison established and used by the Rebel Government or military authorities at Salisbury, North Carolina, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, and being in charge of a large number of such prisoners, there assembled, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did, needlessly, and without cause, order the guard at said prison to fire upon said prisoners, therein confined, and in pursuance of said order, maliciously, and murderously given, as aforesaid, one of the said guard, whose name is unknown, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire upon the said prisoners, inflicting upon Lieutenant JOHN DAVIS, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Infantry, one of said prisoners confined in the said prison, a mortal wound, with the musket aforesaid, of which he, the said Lieutenant DAVIS, died. This at Salisbury, North Carolina, on or about the 16th day of October, 1864."

[Specifications 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 allege acts similar to that stated in the second specification on various dates from the 27th day of October, 1864, to the 8th day of December of the same year.]

To which charges and specifications the prisoner pleaded, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

The Commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced, does find to exist the following facts as set forth in the first specification of the first charge, to the exclusion of all words not quoted, to wit:

"That JOHN H. GEE, while being, or claiming to be, a Major in the Rebel military service, and as such being in command and charge of the prison established and used by the Rebel Government or military authorities, at Salisbury, North Carolina, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, and being in charge of a large number of such prisoners, to wit: the number of ten thousand or thereabout, there assembled, and as such commandant in duty bound to treat, and care and provide for such prisoners, and while the prisoners at said prison and in his charge as such commandant, were in a condition of extreme want and suffering, as well as many of them ill and dying, by reason of the utter and continued insufficiency of the rations, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance, and of the cold and exposure to which they were constantly subjected, and of the small and narrow limits to which they were confined, did fail to provide, or cause to be provided for the said prisoners, confined as aforesaid, and in his charge as such commandant at said prison, proper or sufficient rations, clothing, fuel, shelter, water, or hospital attendance; that by reason of such failure the said prisoners were never supplied with food either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health or sustain life; also, that by reason thereof none of the said prisoners were supplied with sufficient water for culinary purposes, or even for satisfying thirst, or with wood, except in very small and inadequate quantities, and this though an ample supply of water and wood could have been obtained, in the immediate neighborhood of said prison, and transported to the same by the prisoners themselves; also, that by reason thereof, no clothing was supplied to the said prisoners, many of them being left during the severity of Winter without clothes, shoes, blankets, or other adequate or suitable covering for their persons, and without straw or other suitable thing on which to lie; also, that by reason thereof the shelter furnished said prisoners was entirely insufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, a great number of whom therefore—as well as on account of the insufficiency of clothing and wood as aforesaid—were obliged to burrow in the ground of said prison as the only means of protection; also, that by reason thereof the hospital accommodations and medical attendance furnished said prisoners when sick, were so slight and inadequate, that when once sent to the hospital of said prison the sick rarely returned alive therefrom; and that by reason further of such failure a very great number of said prisoners, to wit: the number of about five hundred per month, whose names are unknown, died from disease, starvation and exposure. This at Salisbury, North Carolina, in or about the months of November and December, 1864."

And the Commission, attaching no responsibility to the said JOHN H. GEE, other than for weakness in retaining position, when unable to carry out the dictates of humanity, and believing that higher authorities of the Rebel Government were fully responsible for all the alleged violations of the laws and customs of war, finds of the specification, "Not guilty."

Of the second specification to the first charge, not guilty; of the first charge, not guilty.

CHARGE II.—Of the first specification, not guilty; of the second specification, not guilty; of the third specification, not guilty; of the fourth specification, not guilty; of the fifth specification, not guilty; of the sixth specification, not guilty; of the seventh specification, not guilty; of the charge, not guilty.

And the Commission does therefore acquit the said JOHN H. GEE.

II. * * In approving the proceedings and findings in this case, the Commanding General cannot agree with the Commission, that the only responsibility of the accused was "weakness in retaining position," as commandant of the prison. While the evidence clearly establishes the fact that higher authorities of the Rebel Government were fully responsible for these violations of the laws and customs of war, and that the accused was constantly calling their attention to the condition of the prison, and asking for supplies, it is believed that he had it in his power to relieve much of the suffering of the prisoners under his charge. There was an abundant supply of running water, and wood enough for fuel and shelter within a quarter of a mile of the prison pen. Men who had served in the field would soon have built huts for themselves if permitted to do so. Not only were prisoners starved, but suffered for want of water and fuel, which they might have procured themselves, because it was feared they might effect their escape. Prisoners were shot down in cold blood and the perpetrators of these murders were allowed to go unpunished. There seems to have been more anxiety to prevent the escape of prisoners of war than to preserve their lives.

III. * * The Military Commission, of which Colonel W. W. WHEELER, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Brevet Major-General ROBINSON.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

PURSUANT to a call dated August 20, 1866, inviting officers in good standing, of the late Excelsior Brigade, to meet at the Astor House on the 28th day of August, the following named officers met or were represented: Brevet Major-General CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Fifth regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General E. FARNUM, Second regiment; Surgeon JAMES W. POWELL, Second regiment; Captain A. J. LIEBENAU, First regiment; Captain J. S. MANN, Third regiment; Major FRY, Third regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES W. POWELL, Jr., Second regiment; Brevet Colonel M. H. BURNS, Fourth regiment; Brevet Major SHORT, Colonel THOMAS HOLT, Fifth regiment; Major THOMAS J. LEIGH, Second regiment; Captain W. A. DONALDSON, Second regiment; Captain R. V. NEWKIRK, One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Captain OWEN MURPHY, Second regiment; Major GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Second regiment; Major J. FOLER, Second regiment; Major L. H. THOMPSON, Fourth regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General H. E. TREMAINE, Fourth regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General O. H. HART, First regiment; Captain THOMAS GLOVER, Second regiment; Captain W. B. HOXIE, First regiment; Captain J. K. HOLMES, One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Brevet Colonel D. MAHER, First regiment; Captain J. H. McBLAIR, Second regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel RAFFERTY, Second regiment; Lieutenant W. W. GADE, First regiment; Lieutenant WILLIAM WILSON, — regiment; Major H. H. ALLIS, Fifth regiment; Lieutenant SOMERS, Second regiment; Captain F. GRUETT, First regiment; Major W. H. HUGO, — regiment; Lieutenant COYNE, — regiment; Brigadier-General NELSON TAYLOR, Third regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. PURDY, Jr., Brevet Major J. McCURLEY, First regiment; Colonel A. R. TAPPIN, One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Captain HUYLAX, Fifth regiment; Colonel S. LOCKWOOD, One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Lieutenant J. W. LOCKWOOD, One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Captain MACDUFF, A. D. C.; Lieutenant B. FOX, Chaplain; J. H. TWITCHELL, Second regiment.

Surgeon POWELL called the meeting to order, and nominated General GRAHAM as Chairman, who was elected. General FARNUM nominated Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. POWELL, Jr., as Secretary, who was elected.

General GRAHAM stated that the object of the meeting was to form an organization, social and benevolent, from among the honorably discharged officers of the late Excelsior brigade, and to perpetuate an esprit de corps among them. He referred to the fact that such organizations were already formed in Washington, D. C., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and in process of formation in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, of former members of the brigade.

Surgeon POWELL moved that the Chair appoint a committee, consisting of one officer from each regiment, on permanent organization, and to draft by-laws, which was carried. The Chair appointed the following-named officer such committee: Brigadier-General NELSON TAYLOR, Brevet Brigadier-General E. FARNUM, Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. TREMAINE, Surgeon J. W. POWELL, Major ALLIS, Captain NEWKIRK.

General FARNUM moved that the proposed union be called the Veteran Excelsior Brigade Union, which motion was carried.

Major ALLIS moved that the Secretary prepare a report of this meeting for publication, which was carried.

Captain SHORT moved that the meeting now adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair. The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,

Late Brevet Major-General, Chairman.

JAMES W. POWELL, Jr.,

Late Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vols., Secretary.

THE following is a correct statement of the number of artificial limbs furnished gratuitously by the Government to disabled Union soldiers from the beginning of the late Rebellion up to May 11th of the present year: Arms, 2,134; legs, 3,784; hands, 144; feet, 9; apparatus, 104; the total number furnished being 6,075, at a cost to the Government of \$367,728.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

SKIRMISHING AND IMPROVED EARTHWORKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a series of articles which have appeared from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL entitled "New American Tactics," "Our Infantry Tactics," "Skirmishers," etc., the object was to show the results which might be obtained from a judicious combination of a high and peculiar state of discipline, which would furnish a large body of troops superior to the original Zouaves, combined with a system of extemporaneous defences which could be improvised by the soldiers themselves in very action or in the face of the enemy. In an article of the January number of the Edinburgh Review, entitled "Recent Changes in the Art of War," the able writer admits that the practical application of this idea occasioned the late astonishing triumph of the Prussians, and the complete overthrow of the Austrian army, considered hitherto second to none in Europe.

The system advocated is not only to form select corps like the Zouaves, but to make the majority of our infantry equal or superior to these picked organizations, whose acknowledged superiority led to the remark that the French army resembled a bundle of lances, whose staves of wood were represented by the infantry of the line, while the Zouaves constituted the steel heads. Our desire should be not only to give the infantry divisions steel heads, but to impart the quality of steel to the very staves themselves, that is, the whole body.

The Prusso-German war of 1866 is not, however, the only exemplification of the practical application of American tactics. Light troops performed no insignificant part in the Solferino campaign. Arms of precision showed emphatic influence therein; and whoever will examine TODLEBEN'S "Defense de Sebastopol" will find what an important rôle skirmishers played in the Crimea, and how much hastily-constructed defences availed wherever they were resorted to. It was the Zouaves, dispersed as skirmishers, who clambered like cats up the steep heights, carrying out against the Russians the mode of fighting they had learned against the Kabyles, who decided the battle on the allied right at the Alma. In a subsequent artillery combat that ensued, the Russian guns were speedily silenced by the French light troops, who rapidly picked off the gunners with their rifles.

TODLEBEN attributes the loss of the battle mainly to the superior discipline and arms of the Allies. "The smooth-bore musket," he says, "was utterly unable to contend with the rifle, to which the close formation of the Russians gave marked advantages." More quotations might be added, but this is sufficient for the purpose at present.

Now, one more reference and we will lay the celebrated Russian engineer aside, although he deserves the closest study, inasmuch as he it was who in recent times, prior to our own great instructive war, taught the world the wonderful strength of earthworks.

MR. RUSSELL, who understands how to tickle the public taste with graphic but mythical accounts of battles, as seen through his British prejudiced eye-glasses, would lead his readers to suppose that it was "the thin red streak topped with a line of steel [the italics are the author's] which repulsed the Russian cavalry charge at Balaklava," a story which has become historical. It is not the only matter of popular belief that has become historical without being founded on fact; and it is no more than justice to Lord CLYDE to add, that he himself never suppressed the circumstance that when instead of forming square he drew up the Ninety-third Highlanders "in ordinary British line two deep" to receive cavalry, he was well aware that they had a rough kind of fortification in their front; TODLEBEN says, "entrenched by ditches" (*fosses*). Now, was this not just about equivalent to a continuous line of rifle-pits such as our people, both sides, were in the habit of throwing up during our great civil war?

It would be a very great mistake to imagine that skirmishing and improvised earthworks were novelties or elements of success which had not been tested and proved reliable. Their union is, after all, an improvement upon the old Roman tactics or system, which, like human progress in every branch, gains ground like a wheel, so that that which is ahead makes a revolution before it again attains the same relative position, coming up and ahead from time to time. Nevertheless, the whole wheel has advanced to the extent of its circumference.

For a long period of years the English, who, although individually superior to the French, are as a whole inferior to them as a military nation, were masters of the situation and actual possessors of a greater part of France than the French monarch. This was not due either to a higher degree of courage, resolution or constancy, physical endurance, or even, in many cases, to soldieryship. Numerous contests, among others the famous "Combat of Thirty" against thirty, are incontestable proofs that the Englishman was not superior to the Frenchman, man to man. To what source must we look then for the secret of the centuries of English success? To the English light infantry, their long-bowmen or archers, the riflemen of their era, and to the fact that inasmuch as their weapons were totally useless when they charged home, they were compelled to take to cover, wherever it was practicable, and, where not practicable, to resort to the stakes which they carried with them as a partial defence against cavalry, their greatest enemy.

At Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt and on many other occasions, England owed her salvation on the battle-field to her sharpshooters or archers, "the best ever known in war." And the conquest of England was decided at Hastings by the archers of the victorious Norman, WILLIAM I. The destinies of Scotland were almost always rendered adverse by the English bow. This was especially the case at Halidon Hill, 1336, at Neville's Cross, 1346, at Homildon Hill, 1402, at Flodden Field, 1513.

Such was the proficiency of the English archers, that

each one was said to carry as many enemy's lives under his belt as he bore arrows; or, to use the language of the present day, as many lives as cartridges. Moreover, the English Government provided for the maintenance of their strength in archery with a jealousy almost as strict as the Prussian War Department guards the secret of the fulminating powder which serves to inflame the needle-gun-charge.

Let us turn for a moment to the subject of field defences. It is astonishing to read how general was the resort which was had by GUSTAVUS and FREDERIC, both styled "the Great," to earthworks. The marches and field-works of the Seven Years' War, occasional, temporary, and permanent (considering a week as permanence), were equal to those of the Romans. In some respects the entrenching was equal to anything during our great civil war, with this difference, perhaps, that our troops did it of their own accord, through their own sagacity and energy, whereas the Prussians performed the labor by the orders of their leaders, and under the supervision of designated officers. The armies of NAPOLEON do not appear to have resorted to artificial cover, as a rule; in the American sense of the word, entrenchments or defences. It would seem that in the case mentioned the instances were very few and altogether exceptional. It is needless to repeat that, according to Lieutenant-General BERTHEZENE, the clear writer of the French wars, 1790-1815, the Russian generals resorted to field-works as a rule; KUTUSOFF, indeed, as much perhaps as any one of our generals. In looking into GÖRGEV'S campaigns in 1848-9, it is stated that he greatly relied on the mattock and spade; and this, it is very likely, accounts for the fact of his being almost invariably successful with new levies, discordant often in their personal, against the Austrian veteran troops. We may glean from the foreign papers, that the Prussians availed themselves of all the improvements developed and ideas suggested in connection with the military art and science by our great civil war. If this is really so, it may well account for their unprecedented, sudden, and startling successes, not only over the Austrians, but the armies of the Confederation.

Now, any system which can and has produced such tremendous results upon all occasions under similar circumstances, with the same tactics, and parallel, or—for the era—similar weapons of precision, demands the closest study in order to give to it its fullest development. No people on earth are so admirably adapted to these arms and tactics as our own. They are fitted for it by their natural intelligence, nervous energy, their individuality, their education, home, common-school, political, and physical. Those to whom this development is especially intrusted will come very far short of their duty if they do not bring our "New System," or "Our American Tactics" to such a state of perfection as will make every battle-field a Sadowa to our foes.

ANCHOR.

TITLES FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of August 25th I see under the head of "Naval Titles of Rank," and over the initials "B. N. B.," an article which offers for the consideration of "the powers that be" several systems of nomenclature for the grades of the Navy. I am not sufficiently interested to have given the subject very profound consideration, but, so far as I can judge, superficially, of course, the views of "B. N. B." merit the cordial approval of all right-minded officers.

The article is, however, incomplete, in that it entirely ignores the existence of the eleventh grade, viz., midshipmen; and it is for the purpose of supplying this deficiency, and making the system offered complete, that I have taken the liberty to write to you, in order to suggest, through the columns of your valuable paper, the following additions to the proposed system, viz.:

Eleventh, midshipmen (graduates of the Academy before promotion to the grade of ensign).

Twelfth, Vice-midshipmen (members of the first or senior class at the Academy).

Thirteenth, Rear-midshipmen (members of the second, third and fourth classes at the Academy).

The midshipmen of the present day, after graduation, correspond to the now obsolete passed-midshipmen.

It is extremely humiliating to them that, after graduating from the Academy, and receiving their well-earned diplomas, they should still continue in the same grade as the undergraduates. The pay of a midshipman, after graduation, is three hundred dollars per annum more than that of a midshipman at the Academy, and it appears to me but right and just that there should be a corresponding difference in rank.

As a large share of the discipline and instruction of the junior class devolves upon the first class, it strikes me that the wider the distinction between the first and the three younger classes the better for the interests of the Academy, and, consequently, for the interests of the service. Now, distinctions in rank such as I have proposed appear to my mind to be the very thing required, and I therefore submit my views with great confidence.

These new grades, if created, would involve some slight change in the "designations of"—"rank;" and to meet the exigencies of the case as they arise, I would also beg leave to offer a not entirely original suggestion with regard to that matter. The sun and stars have been appropriated by one of your numerous correspondents (Mr. W.) who speaks as one having power of attorney for the higher grades of the Army, but no one has come in for the moon. "Pale Luna," though beautiful, is not patronized by the sons of Mars. The sons of Neptune are, however, more appreciative or more gallant, or for some reason, perhaps the tides, more subject to her charming influence. I, therefore, in the name of the midshipmen, claim the only heavenly luminary which W. has left us for our insignia of rank, and propose as follows:

That midshipmen shall wear a full moon, in German silver, in the middle of the back, half way between the shoulder-blades and equidistant from the small of the back and the coat collar, the moon to be six inches in diameter; also a full moon on the centre of the top of the

cap—cap moon to be large enough to hide the present regulation cap if possible.

That vice-midshipmen shall wear the same in tinfoil in same positions—in both cases the insignia for the coat to be worn inside. That rear-midshipmen shall wear the full moon in yellow pasteboard, suspended by a piece of red tape, from a nail on the inside of their wardrobe-doors at the Academy, and from the same position on their locker-doors during the practice cruise.

A WOULD-BE VICE-MIDSHIPMAN.

U. S. Practice-ship Savannah, Newport, R. I., August 23, 1866.

A SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The days when military affairs excited little or no interest in the public mind are now past, and it is a matter of some importance that the people should know something of the manner in which the recruiting service is conducted, and that no reliance whatever can be placed on the representations of a recruiting officer.

In the month of April last, I enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., for three years' service in the cavalry, and was assured by the officer who enrolled me, that I should be assigned to a cavalry regiment. He at first endeavored to induce me to enlist for General Mounted Service. This I refused to do, and said that if he could not assure me an assignment to the cavalry, I would not do so. After some more conversation on the subject, he finally said, "Well, if you will enlist, I give you my word, as an officer and a gentleman, that you shall be assigned to a cavalry regiment;" whereupon, I took the oath. I was sent thence to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and was there instructed in cavalry tactics. In the course of a month, the authorities having collected some 250 men, numbers of whom had previously served in cavalry, we were ordered to New York, under the charge of some officers of the Fourth Cavalry, put on board steamship *Lodona*, and sent to companies D, I, L, and M, of the Fifth artillery, on duty at this post. We are now armed with the musket, and equipped with infantry accoutrements, clothing, etc., so that it could not, by any straining of facts, be shown that we were even in the mounted service. Some of the men, no doubt, enlisted for this, but most of them for cavalry, and everything was done to make us believe we were to be assigned to that arm of the service. First, the enlistments were made by its officers; second, we were instructed in its tactics; third, on leaving Carlisle, for assignment to a regiment, we were still under the charge of its officers. In fact, the first intimation to the contrary was being landed on this island. I was always under the impression that when a man enlisted in the service of the United States, he had the privilege of choosing what arm of the service he would serve in, and that having been enrolled for it, the Government would fulfil their part of the contract.

I observe that you are receiving communications from officers and others, urging that the country should possess an efficient cavalry force, and stating that the men composing it should possess the spirit of dash and adventure requisite to make them efficient *saboteurs*. Now, any man who has been in the service, knows which arm of it he is best adapted for. I have served in infantry, cavalry, and a light battery, and liked the cavalry so well that I would rather serve ten years in it than one year in either of the others. I do not think that the Government can secure an efficient cavalry force by enlisting men for it and then assigning them to dismounted artillery companies. But I suppose these things are done for the best interests of the service.

CENTAUR.

FORT JEFFERSON, Tortugas, Fla., August 24, 1866.

SECTION THIRTY-FIVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—A highly distinguished Senator remarked not long ago that Army officers were much too clamorous concerning their rights and their pay; for indeed their "rights" were wholly imaginary (the signs are fair that their pay will also become so, though he did not say it), and their place could very readily be filled by men at forty dollars per month.

It is a popular idea among civilians that officers are subjected to but little if any expense for the necessities of life, and that the small pittance which the Government allows them is in reality a very comfortable sum. The war should have exploded this notion by the dissemination of two or three correct ideas concerning an officer's life. It did not. And that it did not, the Army is perhaps indebted to certain officers of the MANTALINI class who place among their hardships, living in a "demonition, moist, unpleasant," casemate. All things are hardships, relatively, I presume; and while one officer considers almost unendurable his separation from sea air and fresh oysters, others would call themselves quite comfortable if permitted to enjoy, even on the "ah-howible fwontiah," two rooms and a kitchen rent free.

Section Thirty-five of the new Army bill, as printed in your issue of August 4, deprives of the benefit of the increased commutation value of the ration all officers who are furnished with quarters in kind. This in effect sets a premium upon "fancy duty," and makes it doubly a nice thing for an officer to shirk duty with his regiment, the which in times past was generally considered in a different light. Moreover, it gives the Government a very pretty income from the rent of quarters, and a most exorbitant rent it is. A lieutenant is allowed, although he is very seldom permitted to occupy, one room as quarters and one as kitchen. These "rooms" are never palatial, but the unfortunate occupant pays for them quite a magnificent sum, pays for them, too, whether he occupies them or not, though he may be, and usually is, at this season, out here, living in a tent or bivouacking; the Government makes no deduction. The lieutenant who commutes four rations for himself and one for his servant, thus pays for the privilege of serving with his regiment twenty cents on each ration; i. e., one very large dollar every day. And this the writer conceives to be an immense outgo for a very little income.

In commuting quarters and fuel for an officer living in a

city, the Government designed to cover the increased expense he thus incurred, and has probably done so quite liberally. Why, then, it should be considered necessary to give him (the lieutenant, for instance) an additional thirty dollars per month, we hope to hear explained when the combined exertions of Elijah and Pomp "wake Nicodemus."

SUPRIDOR.

THE FRONTIER, August, 1866.

THE FIRST GUN CAPTURED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your last issue you make mention of many of the first episodes which occurred during the late Rebellion, but you neglect noting that the first piece of artillery taken by the Army of the Potomac was by the Seventeenth N. Y. Volunteers (infantry), better known as the Westchester Chasseurs, at the battle of Hanover Court-house, 1862, they making a charge and driving the gunners from the piece. The piece was one of LATHAM's battery; the picture being on exhibition at the Gallery of Messrs. WHITNEY & PARADISE, Broadway.

WALDO SPRAGUE,

Late Adjutant Seventeenth N. Y. Volunteers.
New York, August 28, 1866.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE AUGUST 23, 1866.

AUGUST 23.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from the 30th instant, is hereby granted Brevet Major Addison Barrett, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ninety days from the date he is relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., is hereby granted Brevet Major Thomas E. Maley, Fifth U. S. cavalry.

Permission to delay rejoining his company for fifteen days from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 162, August 7, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Virginia, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Du Pont, Fifth U. S. artillery.

Colonel J. V. Bomford, Eighth U. S. infantry, commanding regiment, together with the regimental headquarters, band, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, regimental records, and Company C of the regiment, will proceed, without delay, to Charleston, S. C., and report to the Commanding General Department of the South, for assignment to duty.

AUGUST 24.—Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, is hereby placed temporarily under the charge and direction of the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service, to be used as a depot or rendezvous for recruits. The Commanding General Department of the East will order the present garrison to some other post.

Permission to delay reporting to the Commanding Office of his regiment for twenty days, is hereby granted Captain John Mix, Second U. S. cavalry, upon being relieved from recruiting service by the operation of General Orders No. 30, dated Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1866.

AUGUST 25.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the arrival of Brevet Major J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, for duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., is hereby granted Brevet Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department.

Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, will report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department, in addition to his other duties.

Brevet Colonel William J. Sloan, Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Chief Medical Officer at New York City.

Brevet Colonel Thomas A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Medical Director Department of the Gulf, and will report to the Commanding General of that Department accordingly.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, Surgeon U. S. Army, will turn over to Brevet Colonel Thomas A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the Gulf, the records of the Medical Director's Office, Department of Texas, and proceed, without delay, to obey so much of Special Orders No. 386, August 7, 1866, from this office, as directed him to report in person to the Medical Director Department of the East, for assignment to duty.

The following named officers of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry (recently appointed), now under orders for Newport Barracks, Ky., are hereby temporarily assigned to the companies of the Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, set opposite their names, until a permanent assignment is made by the Colonel of the regiment. The Commanding Officer at Newport Barracks, Ky., will, upon their reporting at that post, order them to join their companies at the places designated, without delay: Second Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, to Company E, at Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Second Lieutenant H. C. Corbin, to Company F, at Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Second Lieutenant J. P. Richardson, to Company H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.

The Commanding General Department of the East will temporarily assign First Lieutenant Sumner H. Lincoln, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, now at David's Island, New York Harbor, to Company B, Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, until a permanent assignment is made by the Colonel of the regiment, and will direct him to proceed, without delay, to join that company at Fort Gratiot, Mich., if the cholera will permit.

AUGUST 27.—Regimental Orders Nos. 73 and 78, dated August 5 and 14, 1866, from Headquarters Fifth U. S. artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., assigning the following named unassigned officers of the regiment to the companies and batteries set opposite their respective names, are hereby approved: Second Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, to Company B; Second Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, to Company B; Second Lieutenant James T. Grace, to Company D; Second Lieutenant Frank Thorpe, to Company D; Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Upham, to Company E; Second Lieutenant Joseph G. Swift, to Battery F; Second Lieuten-

ant A. M. E. Gordon, to Battery G; Second Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills, to Company H; Second Lieutenant Matthew C. Grier, to Company I; Second Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, to Company I; Second Lieutenant Eng. H. Weirman, to Company L; Second Lieutenant Solon Orr, to Company M.

AUGUST 28.—The permission to delay joining his regiment until September 1, 1866, granted Brevet Colonel Thomas Duncan, Third U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 344, July 18, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until further orders.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. G. Wedemeyer, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 6, August 20, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended thirty days.

Second Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth U. S. infantry (recently appointed), will proceed without delay to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Sanders, Sixth U. S. infantry, will report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to duty.

Surgeon George Taylor, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to delay reporting for duty, as directed in Special Order No. 386, August 7, 1866, from this office, until October 1, 1866.

Permission to delay complying with Special Orders No. 123, August 17, 1866, Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., is hereby granted Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, First U. S. cavalry, for sixty days.

AUGUST 30.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Dana, Quartermaster's Department, for twenty days; Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for twenty days, to date from September 2, 1866; Second Lieutenant Fred. Rosenkrantz, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, for fourteen days.

Permission to delay joining his company for one month from September 10, 1866, is hereby granted Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth U. S. infantry.

Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, Fifth U. S. cavalry, commanding detachment of Fifth U. S. cavalry at Nashville, Tenn., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and report to Brevet Brigadier-General Hoyt, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, or to such officer as General Hoyt may designate to make purchases of animals at that place, for the purpose of inspecting one hundred and seventy-five horses to be purchased for his detachment.

The leave of absence granted Captain Caleb R. Layton, Eleventh U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 161, August 6, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Virginia, is hereby extended twenty days.

Second Lieutenant E. T. Bridges, Fifth U. S. infantry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department, and will report to Brevet Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., for duty.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1866.

[General Orders No. 69.]

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending August 25, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, will report without delay to the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, for special duty. S. O. No. 417, A. G. O., August 21, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers, Captain Thomas P. Wilson, August 21, 1866; Captain John J. McDermid, August 21, 1866; Captain George P. Ladd, August 21, 1866. S. O. No. 417, A. G. O., August 21, 1866.

So much of Special Orders No. 252, paragraph 6, from this office, dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Nelson Plato, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 15, 1866, is hereby so amended as to discharge him August 31, 1866. S. O. No. 417, A. G. O., August 31, 1866.

The following named Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers are hereby relieved from their assignments as Chief Quartermasters of the Departments set opposite their respective names, with the temporary rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of the Quartermaster's Department, under Act of July 4, 1864: Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Hoyt, Department of Ohio; Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt, Department of Virginia.

The following named Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers are hereby assigned to duty as Chief Quartermasters of the Departments set opposite their respective names, with the temporary rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of the Quartermaster's Department, under Act of July 4, 1864: Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Hoyt, Department of the Lakes; Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt, Department of the Potomac. S. O. No. 421, A. G. O., August 23, 1866.

The members and Recorder of the Special Commission convened in this city by Special Orders No. 391, August 9, 1866, from this office, for the examination and speedy decision of claims in the War Department, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they are not furnished in kind. S. O. No. 423, A. G. O., August 24, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Depart-

ment, in addition to his other duties. S. O. No. 425, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Before a General Court-Martial convened at Raleigh, N. C., by virtue of Special Orders No. 127, dated Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., May 23, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General N. Goff was President, was tried Captain A. M. Garoutte, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols. Sentence: "To be cashiered the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due him, or that may become due; that he pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and in case said fine be not paid within twenty days after the promulgation of this sentence, that he be confined at hard labor for one year, at such place as the proper authority may direct." General Orders No. 21, Headquarters Department of the Carolinas, Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1866.

The following named officer is announced on the staff of the Major-General Commanding the Department of the Tennessee: Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Donaldson, Colonel and Q. M. U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., August 16, 1866.

The following named officer is announced on the staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding Military Division of the Missouri: Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster. General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., August 11, 1866.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

[General Orders No. 70.]

Colonel G. W. Bradley, Quartermaster's Department, is hereby authorized to delay reporting at Fort Riley, Kansas, as directed in Special Orders No. 388, paragraph 1, August 8, 1866, from this office, until September 20, 1866. S. O. No. 429, A. G. O., August 28, 1866.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Dana, Quartermaster's Department, for twenty days; Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for twenty days, to date from September 2, 1866. S. O. No. 433, A. G. O. August 20, 1866.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officer: Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, for twenty days, to take effect September 7, 1866. S. O. No. 435, A. G. O., August 31, 1866.

Captain Henry Inman, A. Q. M., U. S. A., having reported at these Headquarters, in conformity with Special Orders No. 11, Commissary Subsistence, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, will proceed immediately and relieve Captain H. J. Farnsworth, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., at Fort Union, New Mexico, and report his arrival by letter to the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, and Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Carleton, Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe. Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., August 27, 1866.

Captain H. J. Farnsworth, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., will, on the arrival of Captain Henry Inman, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, at Fort Union, New Mexico, turn over to him all Government property, funds, and employes in his possession pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. On completing this duty he will proceed to his place of residence and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders. Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., August 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant J. L. Churchill, Second battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, commanding post of Natchez, Miss., will, in addition to his other duties, assume the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the post, and will receipt to Captain J. W. Sculley, Assistant Quartermaster, for the public property on hand. Special Orders No. 4, Headquarters Military District of Mississippi, August 27, 1866.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 4, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

By virtue of Special Orders No. 433, dated August 30, 1866, Second Lieutenant E. T. Bridges, Fifth U. S. infantry (late Captain and Commissary Subsistence Volunteers), is detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department, and ordered to report to Brevet Colonel George Bell, Commissary Subsistence, Washington, D. C., for duty.

By virtue of Special Orders No. 438, dated September 1, 1866, Brevet Major John Cussack, First U. S. infantry (late Captain and Commissary Subsistence Volunteers), is relieved from duty in the Subsistence Department, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

Captain Isaac A. Rosecrans, Commissary Subsistence Volunteers, is directed by Special Orders No. 437, dated September 1, 1866, to proceed to his home and await the result of his trial by General Court-Martial.

In conformity with General Orders No. 59, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington D. C. August 6, 1866, Major-General Hooker on the 24th ult. assumed command of the Department of the Lakes, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with Headquarters at Detroit Michigan. The following officers are announced as the Staff of Major-General Hooker commanding the Department of the Lakes. Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain J. M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant Third artillery, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant W. W. Tompkins, Third artillery, A. D. C.; Colonel C. H. Hoyt, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. B. Atchison, Additional A. D. C., Brevet Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Major and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Medical Director; Captain J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Captain C. F. Robe, Veteran Reserve Corps, acting Judge-Advocate. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ENGINES FOR STEAM LAUNCHES.

The necessity for an application of steam to ship's boats is becoming very generally impressed upon the officers in the Navy. Some few steam launches are now being constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where one is already in use. To satisfy the requirements of the service, no naval vessel of any size should be unprovided with at least one boat propelled by steam. The following extract from the London *Engineer* will show that our English brethren are already preparing engines for this purpose:

Launches propelled by steam for a man-of-war are now becoming almost as much a necessity as engines in the vessel itself. We believe the fitting of the first ship's launch with engines is due to Mr. A. MURRAY, Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard. These engines were of the portable kind, on the high pressure system, and very similar to a small locomotive or agricultural engine, the engines being attached to each side, and driving a screw propeller under each quarter, but the weights were found to be nearly five tons; and, as the size of the ship's boat cannot be conveniently increased, this weight is found too much when the boat is fully loaded for service. The speed obtained by the Portsmouth launch was 6.742 knots.

Last year Messrs. PENN, Messrs. MAUDSLAY, and Messrs. RENNIE were asked to design such machinery as they each respectively considered best for the purpose. Messrs. PENN and Messrs. MAUDSLAY did not depart widely from the general arrangement of the Portsmouth type, although they produced a lighter engine; while Messrs. RENNIE, to whom the merit of practically introducing the double-action screws with independent engines is undoubtedly due, proposed quite a new disposition, whereby the weights were reduced considerably under four tons, and the length reduced to 5 ft. 10 in. with a mean speed of over eight knots. Beside being adapted to work high pressure, each engine has a surface condenser, so that instead of continually adding salt water to supply the place of the water evaporated, the same water is used over and over again. The practical importance of this is apparent to all conversant with high pressure engines working with salt water, the deposit of salt in the boiler being such a serious evil as almost to exclude the adaptation of high-pressure engines for use in salt water. It may be remembered by some of our readers, that the gunboats made during the Russian war were all high-pressure, but the boilers deteriorated so rapidly from the accumulation of salt that they were afterward fitted with condensers, but these were on the ordinary injection principle, the adaptation of which to launch engines would be inadmissible.

These improved engines have but one cylinder to each screw propeller, similar to many other small high-pressure engines made by Messrs. RENNIE for gun-boats, etc., for the Indian, Spanish, and Russian Governments, all of which have double screws and single cylinders, and are found to stop and reverse with great rapidity, and are more simple than those having two cylinders for such small jobs, which, considering that these small craft are generally put into the hands of inexperienced persons, is a great desideratum.

We now give the results of the trial of a steam launch made on this new arrangement by Messrs. RENNIE, with the addition of a surface condenser, which was officially tried at Portsmouth last month. The dimensions of the boat were as follows:—Length, 42 ft.; beam, 10 ft. 11 in.; draught of water forward, 1 ft. 11 in.; draught of water aft, 3 ft. 1-2 in.; displacement, 10 3-4 tons; mean speed in knots at high pressure without condenser, 7.899; revolutions of screw, 326; mean speed in knots, at high pressure with condenser, 8.054; revolutions of screw, 328.5. Weight of engine, boiler, and condenser, with water, 3 tons 10 cwt.; the weight of engine, boiler, and condensers as lifted out is only 2 tons 5 cwt.

Messrs. RENNIE have also made several launch engines on the same arrangement, but without the condensers, the weight of which, including water in the boilers, was 3 tons 2 cwt.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT.

SPECIAL Orders No. 429, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1866, say:—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names:

ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Colonel Anson Stager, Brevet Brigadier-General, September 1, 1866; Captain Hunter Brooke, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain John H. Piatt, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain Douglass Pope, Brevet Major, October 1, 1866.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Major James C. McCoy, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Miles W. Keogh, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Jacob C. De Gress, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain George Meade, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Thomas L. Hayden, September 1, 1866.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS.—Major Charles Munde, Brevet Brigadier-General, September 1, 1866; Major J. A. Campbell, Brevet Brigadier-General, September 1, 1866; Major John Hancock, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major William H. Sinclair, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Roswell M. Sawyer, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Seth B. Moe, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major William Redwood Price, Brevet Brigadier-General, September 1, 1866; Major Thomas L. Matley, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Daniel D. Wheeler, Brevet Colonel, September 15, 1866; Major L. M. Dayton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Charles H. Graves, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Alexander Von Schrader, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major William N. Wiegell, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major David G. Swaim, Brevet Colonel, September

1, 1866; Major Murray Davis, October 1, 1866; Major David C. Wager, October 1, 1866; Major Charles H. Whittlesey, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Clinton A. Cilley, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Cornelius Cadle, Jr., Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Major Thomas H. Bradley, September 1, 1866; Major Marcus P. Bestow, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Robert Chandler, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Henry W. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Jesse E. Jacobs, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Byron Porter, September 1, 1866; Captain Frederick Speed, September 1, 1866; Captain Eddy D. Mason, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Samuel L. McHenry, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain William A. La Motte, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain William W. Deane, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain James Johnson, September 1, 1866; Captain Augustine F. Hayden, September 1, 1866; Captain Henry Mahnken, September 1, 1866; Captain A. Ramsey Nininger, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain Oliver D. Kinsman, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain E. B. Harlan, Brevet Colonel, September 1, 1866; Captain Dennis H. Williams, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain W. J. Sanborn, October 1, 1866; Captain Hebert S. Brown, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain George W. Howard, September 1, 1866; Captain Charles E. Howe, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866; Captain William L. Porter, Brevet Major, September 1, 1866.

REVOLVING IRON-CLAD FORTS.

(From the *Mechanics' Magazine*.)

THE recent gunnery experiments upon the turret of the *Royal Sovereign* and the recent engagement with the Spanish iron-clad squadron at Callao, have proved almost beyond a doubt that the system of revolving turrets is one which merits great attention. Such being the case, it remains yet to be determined whether the system cannot be developed on a much more extended scale than its most sanguine supporters ever expected. We see by the *Army and Navy Gazette* that a plan has been recently submitted to the authorities of the Admiralty and War Department which, although bold in idea to the very extreme, commends itself for its simplicity. It is proposed by a civil engineer in Portsmouth that revolving iron-clad forts should be erected on the foundations now in course of construction on the No Man's Land Shoal and the Spit and Horse Sands, the forts upon which are intended to defend the roadstead known as Spithead. It is perfectly clear that if three men can turn with ease one of the turrets of the *Royal Sovereign*, although weighing 130 tons, a revolving iron-clad fort could be turned with equal ease by powerful hydraulic machinery, even though weighing as much as 4,000 tons or 5,000 tons. At all events, the scheme is worthy the consideration of the authorities, and might fairly be left to the turret committee or to the Chief Engineer at Portsmouth Dockyard to report upon its practicability. It is proposed that the diameter of these forts should be 213 feet, being the same as that of the top course of the present foundations, having a double curvilinear sectional form, such form being, it is believed, preferable to that of a quadrant or that of an angle of 45 deg. The forts will have two tiers of 600-pounders mounted on an upper and lower tier, each containing sixteen guns, or thirty-two in all, and will revolve on three lines of rails with conical wheels, the wheels themselves being connected in the most powerful manner with the platform above, which in reality will form the foundation upon which the whole of the iron-clad superstructure of the fort will rest. The guns will stand one immediately over the other upon an iron gallery, each two being separated from the others by iron divisions, to avoid the possibility of accidents. The approximate weights would be as follows: Wrought-iron casing, 2,000 tons; backing, framing, etc., 1,500 tons; 32 600-pounders, 1,000 tons; total weight to be turned by hydraulic power, 4,500 tons. Ample space will be provided within the forts for barracks, magazines, etc., but it is intended that a staircase should be erected in the centre with an iron-clad look-out tower forming its roof. The time for providing ourselves with old fashioned batteries is gone by. We must now avail ourselves of iron, steel, or any other harder and more durable metal that may be known, to keep out the ponderous shot and shell which are about to come into use.

SWEDISH CAST-IRON NAVY GUNS.

MR. JOHN BOURNE, the celebrated engineer, sends to the *Mechanics' Magazine* the following official table of the endurance of Swedish cast-iron guns. The remarkable endurance of these weapons will strike every one:

Tested at Stockholm in the month of May, 1866. Out of a park of ten cast-iron guns of 11-inch calibre, the least perfect one was selected and subjected to the following test, viz:

No. of discharge.	Charge of powder in lbs.	Weight of projectile in lbs.	No. of discharge.	Charge of powder in lbs.	Weight of projectile in lbs.
1.....32	160	16	16.....40	640	
2.....32	160	17.....40	17.....40	640	
3.....40	160	18.....40	18.....40	640	
4.....40	320	19.....40	19.....40	800	
5.....40	320	20.....40	20.....40	800	
6.....40	320	21.....40	21.....40	800	
7.....40	320	22.....40	22.....40	800	
8.....40	320	23.....40	23.....40	800	
9.....40	480	24.....40	24.....40	960	
10.....40	480	25.....40	25.....40	1120	
11.....40	480	26.....40	26.....40	1280	
12.....40	480	27.....40	27.....40	1440	
13.....40	480	28.....40	28.....40	1600	
14.....40	640	29.....40	29.....40	1760	
15.....40	640	30.....40	30.....40	1920	

REMARKS.—The gun holds out, no injury being observable excepting the usual enlargement of the chamber by burning away the metal. The touch-hole, which is bushed, does not exhibit the slightest sign of injury from the heated gases.

(Signed)

R. VON FEILITSEN.

The orders from Headquarters Department of North Carolina requiring Post Commanders to make to these Headquarters a "Semi-Monthly Report of Men, Arms, Ammunition, Rations, etc.," have been rescinded, and such report will not be required in future.

OUR NAVY YARDS.

(From the *London Times*.)

A visit to the Navy Yards at Washington and New York will afford a convincing proof of the determination of the Americans to profit by every lesson which they learned during their recent war. All that the people ask for is that their fleet shall be made the most powerful in the world. The Navy Department promises to give them that, and if there is any question about its having accomplished its purpose to-day, there will be none a few years hence, if they advance as swiftly and we and other European nations move as slowly as at the present moment. The whole principle of rifled ordnance, as is well known, is being abandoned by the Americans. Their argument is that they care nothing for high velocity so long as they can throw the heaviest weight of metal possible from a vessel which can go close to the object of attack, and be itself almost impregnable to attack. Such a vessel they believe they possess in the monitor. They do not want high velocity. Their plan is to get into close quarters with the enemy, and destroy him by superior weight of metal. The smooth-bore invented by Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN and improved by RODMAN is indisputably the most efficient application of this particular principle.

It is not, however, to the construction of iron-clads that the naval authorities in the United States are confining themselves. They are building twenty "cruisers," intended to do the work which made the *Alabama* and the *Schenandoah* famous, only to do it much more effectually. They are the most graceful and beautiful vessels in appearance that were ever seen, and our own naval officers who have been to the New York yard are the first to declare that they are far superior to any vessels of the same kind in the British fleet. The injuries which the *Alabama* inflicted upon commerce taught the Americans the wisdom of furnishing themselves with means of retaliation. They began these cruisers during the war, and have not desisted from building them because the war is over. They will finish the whole number, to be in readiness for service at any future time. The Admiralty has had its attention directed to these cruisers on several occasions, but it is very doubtful whether we have at present any vessels in the English fleet which possess their powerful armaments and great speed. Three or four of them are completed, and have been tried with complete success. Beside gun-casting and shipbuilding in the American Navy Yards, there is always some new torpedo or shell under trial. There is an expanding torpedo which throws out huge arms when it is fired, and shells which would destroy a monitor, if any shell could. The authorities are also proud of a little machine for making percussion caps at the rate of 25,000 per day, invented by a workman in the yard. Economy and efficiency are the two ends sought for in everything by Mr. WELLES and his subordinates, and if they sometimes fail, they have undeniably given the United States a naval force capable of holding its own against any that the European powers could bring against it. When the vessels now under construction are completed, the American fleet will include 75 monitors, 401 screw or paddle steamers and 112 sailing vessels; carrying in all 4,443 guns. In January, 1861, 68 vessels made up the whole American fleet. In the difference between the fleet of 1861 and 1866 is to be found the best illustration that could be given of the vigor and energy of the American Navy Department.

THE newspaper *La Patria del Vapor*, published at Valparaiso, June 16, 1866, describes the arrival of the turret-ship *Huascar*, and broadside iron-clad *Independencia*, at Valparaiso. It will doubtless be remembered that the turret-ship *Huascar* was built by LAIRD Brothers, of Birkenhead, is 1,100 tons, and 300 horse-power, has a tripod fore mast, and attained a speed of more than 12 knots per hour on her trial, and carries in one turret, on Captain COWPER COLES principle, two 300-pounder guns, being the heaviest armament carried by any sea-going ship of such small tonnage. Says the above paper:—"Many and various were the trials undergone by Comandantes SALCEDO and GARCIA Y GARCIA during their journey hither. Not only had they to encounter the ill-will of the English, French, and Portuguese authorities in laying in the necessary supplies for a long voyage, but were in daily peril of assassination at the hands of their mercenary crews, bribed with Spanish gold; and as if this were not enough, the very elements seem to have conspired against the two great ships, so impatiently expected along our coast. After their departure from Brest they experienced a continued succession of terrible gales, in which both the *Huascar* and the *Independencia* displayed their excellent sailing qualities. But despite all these difficulties, the former vessel arrived at Ancud on the 5th inst., and the latter on the 7th, after parting company in the Straits during a furious gale. On her way from Rio Janeiro to Maldonado, the *Huascar* captured three Spanish merchantmen, two of which she burned, and sent the other to Peru with her cargo of Catala wine."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, in a letter on bullet-proof shields for soldiers, says: "I have seen men, in skirmishing on open ground, make very judicious use of their knapsacks in sheltering themselves against the enemy's bullets; and the cases are anything but rare where a bullet has been arrested by a purse or a pocket-book of an officer or soldier, whose life was thus saved. At one time a large German imperial silver coin became quite famous, and soldiers, before going to the war, were superstitiously eager to have such coins in their pockets, as, on several occasions, the force of bullets had been broken by striking against such coins in the pockets of the wearers. In the war against Denmark, in 1848, many Danish knapsacks were picked up by the pursuing Germans with bullets inside them—bullets which, but for the knapsack, would have penetrated the back of the soldier; and many soldiers were found dead, with bullets through their backs, having thrown away their knapsacks." The proposition of this gentleman is a shield of steel with a piece of tanned cloth combined with it in such a way that two or more would make a shelter-tent.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hood, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain Thomas T. Graves, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. C. T.

BREVET Colonel J. H. Baxter, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, has been granted leave of absence for fifteen days, to date from the 3d instant.

FIRST Lieutenant Robert J. Ward, First U. S. cavalry, has been cashiered for embezzlement and other offences, by order of Major-General Halleck.

CAPTAIN Isaac A. Rosecrans, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, will proceed to his home and await the result of his trial by General Court-martial.

BREVET Brigadier-General A. J. Perry, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on the 7th instant.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Magruder, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty temporarily in St. Louis, Missouri, during the prevalence of the cholera there.

LEAVE of absence for fifty days has been granted to Brevet Major-General A. V. Knutz, U. S. Army, Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry, Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of the Gulf.

BREVET Brigadier-General John C. Robinson, Major Second U. S. infantry, has been assigned to duty, according to his brevet rank, in Special Orders No. 431, A. G. O., August 29, 1866.

CAPTAIN H. W. Allen, Thirtieth U. S. C. T., having been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment at Brazos Santiago, Texas, without delay.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ninety days, has been granted to Major-General H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers.

FIRST Lieutenant Seth Weldy, First U. S. infantry, has been detailed for duty as Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of the Gulf, during the temporary absence of Brevet Major-General A. V. Knutz.

THE Telegraphic Order from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 30, 1866, assigning to duty Brevet Major-General John G. Foster, Corps of Engineers, according to his brevet rank, has been confirmed.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of twenty days, has been granted to Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, First U. S. infantry.

THE General Court-Martial, of which Captain Hugh A. Theaker, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, was President, has been dissolved by command of Major-General Thomas, it having finished the consideration of the cases ordered before it.

FIRST Lieutenant S. F. Hathaway, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T., has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Texas.

BREVET Major-General Francis Fessenden, Captain of the Tenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, U. S. Army, President of the Retiring Board.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to proceed beyond the limits of the Department, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Ritter, Captain Second battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

BREVET Brigadier-General William E. Strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date September 1, 1866, by reason of the muster out of his regiment.

MAJOR GENERAL Wright, accompanied by Lieutenant James W. Dixon, one of his Aides-de-Camp, arrived in Washington on the 3d inst., from Galveston, Texas. The general is on leave of absence. General Getty was left in command of the Military District.

THE following-named officers have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States: Captain Edward T. Wallace, Fifth regiment, V. R. C.; Captain Thomas E. Douglas, V. R. C.; Second Lieutenant Michael Mangan, V. R. C., to date from September 1, 1866.

BREVET Major S. C. Greene, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of the Chattahoochee. Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods commanding. The Headquarters of the District are at Macon, Georgia.

By direction of the President of the United States, Colonel Marshall S. Howe, Third U. S. cavalry, has been retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 12, act approved July 17, 1862.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Tennessee for an extension of ten days, and permission to proceed beyond the limits of the Department, has been granted Captain J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

FIRST Lieutenant J. L. Churchill, Second battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Commanding Post of Natchez, in addition to his other duties, will hereafter assume the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the post, and will report to Captain J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, for the public property on hand.

CAPTAIN Frederick Mears, Ninth U. S. infantry, has been reprimanded in General Orders for having, when in command of his company and the camp at Summit Lake, Nevada, and being the only commissioned officer present, left his command in a distant and hostile Indian country,

to go to the city of San Francisco, California, and this after he had officially reported his command as being in an exposed and dangerous situation.

His contract with the Government having been annulled, the Quartermaster's Department has been directed to furnish Dr. Henry W. Wadsworth, under instructions from the Surgeon-General, late Acting Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Army, transportation to Washington, D. C., the point at which said contract was entered into.

CAPTAIN J. H. Chapman, Veteran Reserve Corps, Acting Assistant Commissary Subsistence, Meridian, Mississippi, having been relieved from Subsistence duty at that post, will proceed at once to Vicksburg with balance of stores, property and funds on hand, and deliver them to Major James Gillette, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 429, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, to take effect September 1, 1866, Major William H. Wiesel (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been revoked.

So much of Special Orders No. 394, paragraph 7, August 11, 1866, as discharges Brevet Colonel Robert Avery, Major Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been revoked; Brevet Colonel Robert Avery, Veteran Reserve Corps, will report by letter to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, &c., for assignment to duty.

LIEUTENANT G. W. Balentine, Second battalion, Fifteenth United States infantry, has been directed to proceed to Jackson, Mississippi, and assume command of the Post and Garrison during the temporary absence of Brevet Major Norton on Court-Martial. On the return of Major Norton Lieutenant Balentine will rejoin his command.

So much of Special Orders No. 429, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, to take effect September 1, 1866, Captain Henry W. Smith (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been amended to take effect December 1, 1866.

SECOND Lieutenant G. Cilley, First U. S. cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Galveston, Texas, in charge of recruits for the Fourth and Sixth U. S. cavalry, has been ordered to proceed with them as soon as practicable to Indianola, Texas. Upon completion of that duty he will rejoin his proper station at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in accordance with his previous instructions.

BREVET Major H. E. Brown, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, pursuant to Special Orders No. 389, Paragraph 10, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, has been assigned to duty with the First U. S. infantry, and the troops at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and ordered to report to the Post Commander at that place.

So much of Special Orders No. 429, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, to take effect September 1, 1866, Captain William W. Deane (Brevet Major), Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been amended, to take effect December 1, 1866, in Special Orders No. 442, September 4, 1866.

A BOARD of Officers, to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Head, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major E. J. Marsh, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, U. S. Army, was ordered to assemble at West Point, New York, on the 3d instant, for the examination of such new cadets as might then present themselves for admission into the Military Academy.

CAPTAIN George K. Sanderson, Second battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, will proceed without delay to Jackson, Mississippi, and assume command of the post and garrison at that place, relieving Brevet Major Norton. On the arrival of Captain Sanderson, Brevet Major Norton, Commanding post of Jackson, will turn over to him the property, books, and records of the post and garrison and rejoin his command at Vicksburg, Miss.

Two hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-four cents has been ordered to be stopped against any pay which is now or may become due Major Robert Smith, Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, and Captain E. R. Kellogg, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army (one-half against each), being the amount overpaid seven enlisted men, on incorrect final statements, upon their discharge from Company F, First battalion, Sixteenth U. S. infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant Wm. H. Mills, Adjutant First battalion Fourteenth U. S. infantry, has been promoted to a captaincy in the same battalion, to date December 23, 1865. Capt. Mills is at present stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal., on the Colorado river, at the intersection of the boundary lines of Mexico, California and Arizona, as Depot Quartermaster and Commissary for the District of Oregon. The Captain has served during the late war, a great part of the time as Adjutant of his battalion. We understand his company is stationed at Fort McDowell, Arizona.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Major-General Wright, commanding District of Texas: Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Colonel C. H. Whitteley, Major and A. A. G. Vols.; Assistant Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Mason, Captain and A. A. G. Vols.; Chief Quartermaster, Colonel S. H. Manning, A. Q. M. Vols.; Supervising Commissary Brevet Major-General J. P. Hawkins, Captain and Commissary Subsistence, U. S. Army; Aides-de-Camp, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Haydn, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, Third U. S. cavalry; Mustering Officer, Brevet Captain Alfred Townsend, First Lieutenant U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed by Major-General Wright, to meet at Galveston, Texas, on Friday, August 24, 1866, at 10 A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought

before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Mason, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ellis, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major H. A. Swartwout, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Captain George Lancaster, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant M. McArthur, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, Seventeenth U. S. infantry. First Lieutenant C. P. Smith, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

THE following-named officers are announced as the Staff of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General P. St. G. Cooke, Commanding the Department of the Platte:—Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Major H. G. Litchfield, (Aide de Camp); Assistant Inspector-General, Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen; Acting Assistant Inspector-General, First Lieutenant Wm. J. Broatch, Tenth U. S. Infantry (Aide de Camp); Chief Quartermaster, Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Myers; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Brevet Major S. T. Cushing; Medical Director, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Alexander, Surgeon U. S. A.; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers.

MAJOR-General Nelson A. Miles has been relieved from the command at Fortress Monroe, and Brigadier-General H. S. Barton, Colonel of the Fifth United States artillery, garrisoning the Fortress, has assumed the command of the district and the custodianship of Jefferson Davis. The following is the order directing General Miles to proceed to Washington. Major-General N. A. Miles, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and will report in person to the Adjutant-General; and will bring with him all the confidential records pertaining to his late command and deliver them to the Adjutant-General.

THE following officers had been mustered out and honorably discharged September 1, 1866. Special Order No. 437: Captain H. H. Mott, Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain Charles F. Robe, Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, from June 30, 1866; First-Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, from June 30, 1866; Captain W. W. Dudley, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, from June 30, 1866; Captain F. O. Steinberg, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, from June 30, 1866; Brevet Colonel G. S. Jennings, Lieutenant Colonel Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to take effect September 11, 1866; Brevet Major John F. Cleghorn, Captain Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to take effect September 11, 1866.

MAJOR-General Reynolds has issued the following order, under date of Little Rock, Arkansas, August 15: With sorrow the Major-General Commanding announces the death of Brevet Major A. Parker Porter, C. S. U. S. Army, and Supervising Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, which took place at Little Rock, Arkansas, at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from Christ's Church (Episcopal), in this city. The escort of honor, to consist of four companies Nineteenth U. S. infantry, will be detailed by the commanding officer of that regiment. As a mark of respect for the deceased, the troops at the Post of Little Rock will join in the procession, reporting to Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd Jones, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, for instructions.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in New Orleans at the office of Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Store-keeper U. S. Army, Saturday, August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon an alleged damage and shortage in a certain lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received by Captain Rodgers from Lieutenant D. F. Kelley, 65th U. S. colored infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Baton Rouge, La. The Board will ascertain the extent of damage and shortage, if any, and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain and Brevet Major Charles L. McAllister, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. W. Wheeler, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Brown, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry.

BREVET Colonel Clinton A. Cilley, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having been mustered out of service by orders from the War Department, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant General to Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson in this Bureau. In the order announcing this fact, Brevet Major-General Robinson alludes to Col. Cilley in the following flattering terms: In parting with Colonel Cilley, the Assistant Commissioner cannot withhold his tribute to the rare ability and fidelity with which this officer has discharged the delicate and responsible duties of his position. A soldier from the commencement of the war for the Union, by courage and gallantry in the field, and marked ability in all positions in which he has been placed, Colonel Cilley has won for himself an enviable reputation, and given evidence that the same qualities carried into civil life cannot but ensure to him well-merited success.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Headquarters Post of Vicksburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, August 20, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Calvin A. Anderson, Second battalion Fifteenth United States infantry and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Thomas H. Norton, Second battalion Fifteenth United States infantry; Brevet Major James Gillette, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Captain A. M. Brown, Second battalion, Fifteenth United States infantry; Captain J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army; First Lieutenant Alfred Hedberg, Second battalion Fifteenth United States infantry; First Lieutenant W. C. Beach, Second battalion, Fifteenth United States infantry; Second Lieutenant E. C. Gilbreath, Second battalion, Fifteenth United States infantry. Captain John F. Ritter, Second battalion, Fifteenth United States infantry, Judge-Advocate.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to his columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

THE POLICY OF COUNT BISMARCK.

WE said last week that BISMARCK could be cautious as well as audacious. His recent speech, explanatory of the policy to be pursued with reference to the annexation of the conquered States, fully justifies this opinion. It was feared by the Liberal party of Germany that King WILLIAM, whose tastes and prejudices are wholly feudal, and whose vanity would be flattered by receiving the homage of crowned vassals, would seek to annex these States to himself instead of to Prussia; and it is understood that such was originally his desire and intention. With great judgment and tact, BISMARCK has persuaded his royal master to abandon a scheme which was fraught with peril to himself and to Germany, and to adopt one to which none except the dispossessed princes can object.

It was, and is, the first object of Count BISMARCK to establish a powerful Prussia, a powerful crown domain of the directing State. He sees that there are but two or three modes by which allied races may be prevented by their governments from turning their arms against the State. The first of these is the complete incorporation and fusion of the populations of the conquered States with Prussia. But this will be done gradually, and in such a manner as to give least offence to old prejudices and local feeling. "The government," says the Count, "does not consider that it ought to surmount these difficulties at a single leap, as is the custom of the Latin peoples; but it will proceed, in the German manner, by humoring the institutions to these populations, and accustoming them gradually to their new situation." The second course open to Prussia was to divide the functions of sovereignty, and to establish a supreme central military government, under which the civil ruler would play a secondary and wholly subordinate part. This inconvenient and dangerous system has actually been applied to Saxony. It was preferred by the King, and at one time received the approbation of BISMARCK; but the impressions he received from the reorganization of Schleswig-Holstein led the Count to fear that a system so complicated and involved would become a source of estrangement between the annexed countries and their new masters. The contrast between the mild and lax rule of the civil government with the necessarily strict régime of the military power, would not fail to provoke antagonisms. There was also a feeling among the people of the annexed States against becoming "second-class Prussians," although this consideration probably had less weight than the former with Count BISMARCK. A third plan, but one not seriously considered, was to divide the conquered States in the old style, taking a slice here and another there, and thus humbling and weakening the hostile sovereigns without depriving them of their crowns, and leaving them the semblance of independence. But this plan has always worked badly. Count BISMARCK instances the case of Saxony, a good slice of whose territory was given to Prussia in 1815. That portion has become completely fused in Prussia;

but in that portion which remained independent, Prussia is regarded as a despoiler, and is hated bitterly. The obvious moral is that Prussia should have taken the whole of Saxony. Having made a mistake in 1815, Count BISMARCK, who is not an Austrian, and therefore not incapable of learning from history, does not mean to repeat it in 1866. He has resolved to depart from this erroneous system, and to "place the interests of the populations above the interests of the dynasties." This is, of course, the polite way of stating the case; for BISMARCK knows perfectly well that in strengthening Prussia he strengthens the reigning dynasty. It may be, however, that the Count referred only to the dispossessed sovereigns, who are certainly not benefited by the plan adopted by Prussia. We quote his own words, as the clearest exposition of his policy:

It is true that this course perhaps produces the impression of injustice, but the science of politics has not the mission of Nemesis. Vengeance does not appertain to us. We must do what is a necessity for the Prussian State, and must consequently not allow ourselves to be guided by any dynastic sympathy. People have already learned to appreciate us even in those very countries. Hanoverians have already said to me: "Preserve our dynasty for us; but if that is not possible, then try at least not to parcel out our territory, but take it entire."

True, this policy has not been strictly carried out in all cases. BISMARCK intended to strip Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria of all their territory to the north of the Main, and to punish Wurtemberg in a signal manner. But the King interfered. The Sovereign of Wurtemberg is the brother-in-law of the Czar, and as Prussia cannot well afford to offend that illustrious potentate, the Wurtemberger is sentenced only to pay a fine. Bavaria pays an indemnity and loses Franconia only; Hesse-Darmstadt pays a fine and cedes a small strip of territory to Prussia; Baden loses no territory, because the Duke is King WILLIAM's son-in-law; but he, too, pays a fine for daring to side against the august father of his consort. Perhaps the warning of France not to overstep the line of the Main may have the controlling influence with BISMARCK; but it is much easier to account for his moderation on family and other considerations.

With regard to the annexed States, BISMARCK's policy seems to be wise and statesmanlike. He leaves local institutions as they are for the present, and is willing to wait for time to assimilate them to the Prussian standard. There is little doubt that this fusion will proceed rapidly. The populations of the several States are German, and the transfer of allegiance will be scarcely observable. There is but one danger now. The Junker, that is to say the aristocratic, party of Prussia is in a rage with the Count for having treated the crowned heads of Germany with so little consideration, and they are using all their influence with the King to force the Minister into a change of policy, or into retirement. It is hardly possible they will succeed in either attempt. BISMARCK is too popular, and is capable of doing the State too much service to be summarily dismissed, and he is too firm a man to change his policy on light grounds. It is, besides, too late now to change with dignity. We may, therefore, look for the complete triumph of BISMARCK's policy, and the establishment of a new Prussian Kingdom, on the foundation which he has so broadly and solidly laid down.

THE vigor and urgency of the current political campaign has set the party managers all agog for new devices, and among these have been more than one aimed at "soldiers and sailors." The unanimous or substantially unbroken support of all the officers and men of the United States Army and Navy would furnish a magnificent heading for political posters, and a glorious text for stump speeches. But it is difficult to see why this appeal should set the services electioneering or caucusing.

With the Volunteer Army and Navy, the case is different. That force, with a speed and quiet which has taught a noble lesson of republican self-control, has returned from war to work. The soldier of eighteen months ago is bound to consult, to discuss, to nominate and to vote, for exactly the reasons that bound him to enlist, to march and to fight. It is his highest duty for the time being. It is exactly what he is a citizen for.

But the considerations which properly concern an officer in the Regular Army, for instance, are other than these. The soldier who goes vigorously in for the election of any man or the success of any party, will necessarily lay himself open to the charge of

doing so from the hope of personal favor or party reward. In case of success, such might undoubtedly be received, and would undoubtedly be offered. The suspicion might not be well founded, but foes would surely proclaim it, and friends could not help thinking of it. Nor would its falsity make it more agreeable to a man of sensitive honor.

Setting aside the question of favor and reward, however, the fact of having been active either for or against the party in power must necessarily confuse and complicate the relations between the Army and the civil rulers who are its superior or coördinate authorities. Such activity would pretty certainly be followed directly or indirectly by the refusal of some necessary appropriation or appointment, or by some other of the endless difficulties which a political manager can put in the way of any person or interest which he dislikes.

It may be added that the qualities of the soldier are not those which fit him to shine in politics. The soldier is eminently a gentleman and a man of honor. Truthful and downright ways, and high-minded habits of thought, will expose their possessor to the tricks of politics, but will not help him play those tricks. And, in fact, it is not our ablest and wisest soldiers who show most haste to make speeches, and work caucuses, and draft platforms.

In this matter, the traditions and precedents of our Military and Naval service are very definite, and very reasonable; and they will be found safe guides.

WE are not surprised to learn that the Board of Naval Engineers appointed to examine the engines of the *Chattanooga* have reported unfavorably to them. They were, of course, able to find a large number of minor flaws and imperfections to make a case out of, but they might easily do the same with almost any pair of engines of equal magnitude ever built. We have examined the *Chattanooga's* machinery, and find it to be built upon old and well-tried plans. There are undoubtedly some slight defects in the castings, and perhaps in the bearings; but the engines, as a whole, are a splendid piece of workmanship, and we do not believe that any finer have ever been built for our Navy. They are accurately fitted up, and the work is beautifully finished. The only serious trouble is found in the circulating apparatus, which, we have no doubt, will be speedily made efficient. The same species of apparatus is not only used in some of the largest screw-ships of the British Navy, but is also extensively employed in the English mercantile marine. It is also used in several of the largest steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and has always given full satisfaction. What the apparatus on the *Chattanooga* requires is to be enlarged, and perhaps modified in some of the details. This can be easily done. It is hardly of sufficient capacity to endure such enormous quantities of steam as were poured into her condenser during the severe trials to which the engines were put. It will be very easy to remedy all this and make the *Chattanooga* form as good a vacuum as any surface condenser in the Navy.

A great deal of fault has been found with the condenser. This apparatus is constructed in accordance with a patent of Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, of New York, and is of a pattern well approved in this country and England. Some eminent engineers regard it as solving the problem of an efficient surface condenser. Moreover, it is used in the *Miantonomoh* and the *Dunderberg*, where it has given satisfaction. It is, therefore, an apparatus not to be lightly criticized, much less condemned. The trouble which occurred with this condenser during one of the early trials of the *Chattanooga* was due entirely to an omission in securing the tubes so that they might not "crawl," by reason of the differential temperature, through the wooden packings.

So far as the speed of the vessel is concerned, which is really the best test of the engines, the result of the trials is triumphant for the builders. The *Chattanooga* has so far proved herself the fastest screw vessel under steam ever built for the Navy. During five runs of twenty-six accurately measured miles each, the average speed was 13.7 knots. It is surprising to hear that so fast a ship has been put out of commission.

Perhaps, however, this is only to give the builders opportunity to make the alterations in her machinery the trials have shown to be necessary. It is a remarkable fact that the *Chattanooga* draws but about six-

teen feet of water. We remember no case of a screw war vessel attaining such a high rate of speed with so light a draft of water. It seems to us that after the alterations are completed the *Chattanooga* will be a ship that our Navy might well be proud of.

It seems very probable that results will ensue from Assistant Secretary Fox's Anglo-Russian tour which the Government did not dream of when it permitted the Monitor *Miantonomoh* to be the vehicle to convey the Congressional resolution to the Czar.

We do not allude to any result which may possibly come from the fact that the Emperor of all the Russias has with extraordinary courtesy seen fit to endow the visit of Mr. Fox with a diplomatic character which it is clear our Government did not intend, or to the fact that the Assistant Secretary has, by his speeches during his sojourn in Russia, assumed the rôle of Ambassador Extraordinary. The point to which we desire to direct attention is, that the visit of a Monitor to the harbors of Great Britain seems at least to have convinced the scientific authorities of that kingdom that Monitors they must have if their naval power is to keep pace with that of other European nations. When Great Britain commences her Monitor fleet, she will of course do so with a full and accurate knowledge—thanks to the courtesy of our authorities—of what we have accomplished in the creation of our Monitor fleet, the difficulties which have been met and surmounted, as well as the direction in which improvement is possible. But of most importance, the English engineers will be able to determine the thickness of the side armor and turrets necessary, not only to withstand any ordnance which we have at present, but also to resist the power of any artillery which is likely to be fabricated in years to come.

To those who have given the Monitor system careful study, this point must be perfectly clear. Already we hear of a prominent English engineer offering to build a Monitor, of smaller dimensions than the majority of their broadside iron-clads, with side armor of no less than *eighteen inches* thickness of iron, and that, too, composed of *solid slabs*, with the usual heavy wood backing! What artillery, either in existence or in prospect, can much more than rub the paint off such an absolutely impregnable protection? Our twenty-ton fifteen-inch gun, with its maximum charge, would not produce as much effect on such armor as the shot of the brave *Cumberland* produced on the armor of the *Merrimac*.

Should Great Britain turn a portion of her immense mechanical resources—in the way of rolling mills which roll thirteen inches solid plates, iron ship-building yards which turn out, with wonderful rapidity, vessels of any size, and marine engine building establishments which produce screw engines of colossal proportions—to the construction of a Monitor fleet, what will become of the naval advantages we at present boast of? Even if this fleet be armed with nothing more powerful than the cast-iron fifteen-inch gun, we have but six Monitors which could for a moment presume to resist such artillery. And of these six but one—the *Dictator*—is finished; her consort, the *Puritan*, is under completion. As for the remaining four—of the *Kalamazoo* class—by the time they are finished, which will be years hence if the work continues to drag as at present, they will be found to be far below the standard of Monitors required by the times, both in speed and impregnability. With respect to speed, it may be stated that their engines have been made so small, by order of the Steam Bureau, that already it has been decided to leave out one-quarter of the boilers which have been built for them. As to the other classes of Monitors built during the war, viz: the *Pussiac*, *Canonicus* and *Monadnock* classes, it is sufficient to know that they can stand no chance against such Monitors as are now talked of by the English engineers; neither their turrets nor their side armor can resist even the present fifteen-inch gun with full charge of powder. Something more is now required than ten or eleven-inch turrets or five or nine-inch side-armor.

Again, although our present iron-clad fleet, built and building, is fully up to the demands of the present date, those Monitors which are already built are fast going to destruction. Even if events should so shape themselves that these iron-clads prove to be up to the requirements—as to ordnance power and impregnability, if in good order—of an emergency that may occur two or three years from now, it is quite

safe to assert that by that time their woodwork (such as armor backing) will be almost totally destroyed, unless some more sensible plan than the present one of permitting them to rot in fresh water is speedily adopted. Even the iron parts are not being improved by the "penny wise and pound foolish" method adopted to preserve them.

In brief, while we have inaugurated the Monitor system and built our fleet in accordance with it, and thus, no doubt, kept off during our struggle foreign naval meddlers, who had nothing able to cope with our new naval engine, we find ourselves at the present time, with our iron-clad fleet apparently completed, likely to be outstripped by other nations adopting the identical engine, the power of which we have taken such pains to demonstrate to them.

The Monitors played as important a part for us during our war as the needle-gun did for the Prussians during the German conflicts, but, like the Prussian breech-loader, it is capable of improvement. Although the system is the solution of the naval problem of the time, yet, as we have already indicated, it is quite easy to produce Monitors which will surpass those we now possess.

It is not improbable that the voyage of the Monitor *Miantonomoh* will not only in the end seriously impair our naval supremacy, but will cost us millions of dollars to keep pace with other maritime powers. Even if the business portion of the "American Deputation" succeeds, and the new giant Prussia adopts our system, in what direction will the nation be benefited?

THE Report of the Board of Visitors to West Point has not yet been published officially by the Secretary of War, but it has in some way got into print on its own account. The general condition of the Academy and the efficiency of the corps of instruction are of course, and justly, praised, though fault is found with the faulty manner of interrogation of some of the assistant instructors at the examinations, and "the vagueness and diffuseness" of some of the responses of the cadets, who sometimes were even ungrammatical in their expressions. This serious failure is attributed partly to a fault in the system of the appointment of assistant instructors, which, they suggest, should be remedied by fixing their term of service so that it shall be at least four years, and partly to the unequal qualifications of the cadets on their admission to the Academy, causing a great difference of proficiency between the lower and upper sections of the same class, even when the questions were graduated accordingly. Written instead of oral examinations are also suggested as desirable, in part. To provide for the better moral training of the cadets, it is recommended that the chaplain be relieved from academic duties, in order that he may devote himself exclusively to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils; that he be required to hold daily prayers in the chapel, which all may have the privilege of attending; that he be required to form a Bible-class on Sunday, which the cadets shall be earnestly invited to attend, and that to encourage the observance of the day, all military duties be dispensed with so far as consistent with proper military discipline. The corps of cadets might well, in the opinion of the Board, be increased from 292 to 400. The average number of the graduating classes during the four years from 1856 to 1860 was but thirty-five and a half persons, which the Board rightly think a sorry number of educated soldiers for a nation of thirty millions of people to turn out at such great expense. They are right, too, in arguing the necessity for a larger class of thoroughly trained officers. They would recommend that the corps number more than 400, if they thought it at all likely that Congress would favor the suggestion. Instead of the extension of the course of studies which has hitherto marked the management of the Academy, they recommend its reduction by at least one fourth. Fewer studies more thoroughly pursued, are what they desire.

The Board hope that Congress will eventually provide for the establishment of separate schools for the application of military science, emulating in this respect the example of France, whose schools at Paris, Saint Cyr, Metz and Vincennes have done so much for her armies. Then West Point could be left to better fulfil the objects of its first organization, and become the great military scientific school of the Nation. To improve the post-graduate education of

the cadets they recommend that they be obliged, after leaving the Academy, to serve for a period in the different corps of the Army, and that graduates be required, immediately upon their graduation, to enter one of the regiments of the line and to serve there at least two years before being eligible to appointment to the Engineer or other staff corps of the Army. The Board would raise the standard of qualification for admission to the Academy; would change the present system of appointment of cadets by the substitution of competitive examinations; would modify the discipline of the Academy so as to distinguish between neglect of duty and immorality of conduct, and thus save really good soldiers from falling to and remaining in a relatively low position in their class; and suggest that "in the selection of assistant instructors, in the enforcement of rules and regulations for the government of the Academy, and in the decisions of courts-martial, unless in extraordinary cases, the recommendations of the Superintendent and professors should be rigidly adhered to by the Secretary of War." The Report closes with recommendations as to repairs, etc., to the buildings, and as to certain unusual charges against the cadet fund, for which the cadets will thank them.

The Report is wise in its main suggestions—there is some doubt as to the expediency and practicability of those relating to moral training—and will meet the general approval of all who are interested in maintaining the high tone of the Army.

BELOW we give the heading of a petition to Congress, which has been drawn up for the signature of the officers of the infantry and artillery of the Army. Copies have been sent to the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of all the Departments for distribution and signature. We are requested to publish this fact, and also to state that any officer not having signed it will be able to obtain a copy by application to the Adjutant-General of the Department in which he is serving. A general petition will probably meet with a favorable response. The importance of a band is too evident to require much argument. This petition has been limited to artillery and infantry as yet, simply because it has been thought better to begin with those branches of the service first; and if their request be granted, it will, doubtless, also be extended to the cavalry, to which arm of the service a band is certainly equally important.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of the Army of the United States, hereby respectfully petition Congress to rescind the section of the Army bill passed at the late session of Congress, which abolishes regimental bands. A band, as all who have been conversant with Army life will acknowledge, is of the greatest value to a regiment, as it does a great work in keeping up the *esprit de corps* of the organization, and has a refining influence among both officers and enlisted men that is of the highest value to the Army. The expense of the support of a band falls mainly upon the regimental fund, and all the expense the Government is put to is the pay of the musicians. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request that Congress will reconsider their late action in this respect, and give each regiment (of the artillery and infantry at least) a band of twenty-eight privates, a principal musician, and a band leader.

THROUGH the Ocean Telegraph comes a report that Prussia is negotiating for the purchase of the *Dunderberg*. It is certainly for our interest as well as that of Prussia's maritime enemies, that the bargain should be concluded. We had much rather that foreign Powers should fill their navies with *Dunderbergs*, with their three and a-half inches of armor, than with Monitors like the *Kalamazoo*, for instance, with their fourteen inches. The trial trip of the *Dunderberg* occurred in New York Harbor this week. It was very satisfactory so far as the engines were concerned, and the speed attained was better than there was reason to anticipate with such a model. But the ship is behind the age. Three and a-half inches of armor on the sides, and an inch more on the casemates, is not well-suited to an era of big guns.

THE Army waits with natural eagerness for the promulgation of the appointments to positions in the new regiments. The return of General GRANT to Washington will probably be soon followed by the final settlement of this important matter. If the selection of the officers rests with the General, we may be sure the award of places will be fair and for merit; but there is some fear lest political influences from outside the War Office may be brought to bear to change the list the Military chief may make up. The opportunity to reward distinguished service during the war is a great one, and we hope it will be well improved.

REVIEW OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FROM A LETTER OF GENERAL POPE.

EXPERIENCE has made it clear that at a certain period in the progress of the settlement of the Indian country by civilized men, a condition of things inevitably arises which demands a resort to the "system of reservations." In this result I believe there is no difference of opinion anywhere.

The "reservation system" being a necessity, the question to be considered is, Where shall we locate those Indians whose restriction to reservation has become necessary, and under what conditions? A correct answer to this question will go far to solve completely the Indian problem. The system which seems to have been adopted by the Interior Department is merely a continuation of that which has been pursued in the case of the Indians north of the Ohio River, the history of which I have briefly referred to. The plan of the Interior Department seems to be to locate the Indians upon reservations in some part of the region in which they live, to restrict them to certain limits, partly to subside them at the cost of the Government, and to have them partly to subside themselves in the manner customary among Indians, with such contributions toward their maintenance as their solicited or compulsory labor may furnish. The Indians are thus left with their arms in a region perfectly known to them, permitted, of necessity, partly to retain their wandering habits and wild life, with free or nearly unrestricted access to the settlements, upon which they have been accustomed to commit their depredations, and with almost equal facility of keeping up their intercourse with the wild tribes, and being subject to the influence and associations of savage life. It is in human nature that the Indian agent or the military commander under whose jurisdiction such reservations are placed should feel a pride in the good conduct of the Indians and in a successful administration of his charge. He is therefore very unwilling to admit that his Indians have done wrong, and is prepared to lay the blame of any depredations upon any other tribe rather than that in his own charge. The result of this is that reservations thus located become really places of refuge for the Indian after he has committed acts of hostility, and provide him with security from punishment which he did not possess in his wild state. We have had in Texas in very recent times, and we have in New Mexico to-day, perfect illustrations of this condition of things.

The people, both in Texas and New-Mexico, as indeed in Kansas, Minnesota and elsewhere, are really more dissatisfied with this arrangement than they were before it was made. Every robbery or outrage whatever is charged upon the Indians on these reservations, and, right or wrong, they are made responsible for all the crimes committed anywhere within the region in which their reservations are located. That the Indians on these reservations do commit frequent depredations upon the people, even at a very considerable distance, is not disputed, and the system of thus locating them is not only insufficient for the safety of the white settlers and emigrants, but it is in the nature of things temporary. As the white population increases, these difficulties and the dissatisfaction necessarily increase, and a feeling of bitter and relentless hostility of whites toward Indians is engendered and kept up until it becomes absolutely necessary to remove the Indians to some other place, where in time the same causes will produce the same results, and another removal. The history of the past is conclusive on this subject, and is alike revolting to humanity and to good sense. To carry out the reservation system, however, to its complete accomplishment, even where the reservations are located in the region occupied by the Indians, the Indian should be deprived of his arms and horses, prevented from indulging his wandering habits and subjected, as are the whites in the neighborhood, to the operations of the civil law, the military force stationed among them being merely used to assist the civil officers in bringing to justice under the laws both whites and Indians, who have wronged each other. In this condition the Indian must be subsisted by the Government, aided only by such labor as he can be induced to perform. If this can be completely done, the question of economy would alone remain, but it can never be accomplished. The sparse settlements of the whites, the loose and, in fact, nearly unorganized condition of social and political life on the frontier, render the enforcement of law difficult, and the restraints of sound public opinion of little force.

The remembrance of past acts of horror and atrocity committed by the Indians remain indelibly impressed upon the minds of the whites, and for them "the Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." I know that I am stating facts perfectly well known to you and to every man who has ever lived on the frontier or in the Indian country, but it is perhaps necessary to restate well-known facts, to preface my suggestion for a remedy for them. The necessity and the advantage of the reservation system are as freely admitted by me as they are by any one else.

In fact, there is no dispute on this point. I propose, however, when once the Indians are collected together to be placed on a reservation, to remove them entirely from the country in which they have lived; to carry them to the rear instead of to the front of advancing emigration; to march them toward instead of from the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the vicinity of a society and institutions well organized and well administered; where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all offenders; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong-doing of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon; where feelings of kindness and humanity toward the Indian are entertained, and not bitter and relentless hate; where the Indian can be subjected under the best conditions to all the influences of civilization and Christianity, and where his return to his own country is forever hopeless, leaving free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has thus vacated. To this plan it is objected that the idea of thus collecting and removing these Indians to so great a distance and there subsisting them, is too grand and startling in its proportions, and will be attended with too great expense ever to be accomplished. Let us examine the weight of these objections. The reservation

system is admitted to be best, and is being now carried out by the Interior Department to the extent indicated. It is not necessary to say to you that the main difficulty lies in collecting the Indians and placing them upon the reservations selected for them. This difficulty, however, is common to both plans, in fact to any plan of reservation whatever. The time to institute a comparison between the plan of the Interior Department, and that suggested by me, fairly begins when the Indians are collected together, and ready to move to a reservation. Up to this point the expense and difficulty are the same in both cases. The difference in expense, therefore, from the time the Indians are collected together to the time they reach their reservation, is simply a difference in the cost of transportation.

As the Indian marches on foot or on horseback at seasons of the year when animals can subsist by grazing, and as the only expense is in the cost of the trains needed to transport the necessary subsistence for him until he reaches his destination, this difference can be easily estimated. Admit that it greatly exceeds what it would cost to place the same Indians upon reservations near at hand, it must be remembered that the Indian going eastward toward his reservation is every day approaching a country of cheap provisions, and that located near the Missouri or Mississippi river, he can be subsisted at less than one-fourth of the expense required to keep life in him in these remote countries, where every actual necessary of life must be hauled a thousand miles in wagons, and where the simplest articles of food are expensive luxuries.

In addition to this must be considered the diminished military force needed to keep the Indians on such a reservation, and the diminished expense of maintaining this military force where provisions are so much cheaper and more abundant.

With every tribe of Indians thus removed from the west, a considerable military force would be withdrawn from these remote regions, until finally, with the departure of the Indians, the large and expensive military establishments now kept up on the frontier would cease to exist.

Let us consider, too, what wonderful development of the great mining regions, and of such agricultural districts as exist among them, would immediately follow the departure of the Indians from this country. Let us reflect that scenes of brutal massacre and inhuman atrocity would become things of the past, and that the fearful loss of life and property, now familiar to every day's experience, would be spared us in the future.

It seems hardly necessary for me to state that I do not propose to accomplish this deportation of the Indians in a year, or even in ten years. I only wish to adopt some system and begin to carry it into effect, which looks to an end of Indian wars and massacres. We have too long been the victims of temporary arrangements and of a policy as shiftless and aimless as it is unsatisfactory and inhuman. It is not my purpose to anticipate the time when necessity demands the location of an Indian tribe upon reservations. It is probable that I should not differ much if at all with the Indian Department as to the proper time to begin this process with any Indian tribe, but when once it is determined to place a tribe of Indians upon a reservation, let us locate them in such a place and under such conditions that they can never return to the country whence they departed. Let us make an end, finally, of our difficulties with this tribe, at least, by reducing them to a condition in which, if they cannot be civilized or made good citizens, they can at least be made harmless and protected from extermination. Let us, in fact, complete the work for each tribe in turn, instead of half doing it. I think it will not be disputed that the Indians of the great Plains are in a condition which demands their restriction to some reservation. Unless they are thus dealt with, communication between the great mining region and the agricultural districts along the Missouri, which supply the mining population with the necessities of life, will be every day more and more insecure. The Government has not the military force to render the routes of communication across the Plains safe, and the small force distributed along these routes only tempt the traveller or the emigrant with the hope of protection which cannot be afforded him. Let us, then, deal with the Indians of the great Plains, and in turn (or, if we can, at the same time) with such of the Indians in the mountains as are most dangerous and troublesome. Does any man believe that the Comanches, or Cheyennes, or Sioux, can be placed on reservations located on the Great Plains, where they will stay? Or that such reservations will render the routes of travel to Colorado or New Mexico any more secure than they are to-day. If these Indians are placed on reservations they must be fed. Does any man believe that thus placed on reservations on the great Plains they can be more conveniently and cheaply subsisted than if they were located further to the eastward at points on the Missouri River? Such places can readily be found along the Missouri or Mississippi if only the Government resolves to adopt some such plan as is here stated. Once let the Government adopt a policy which promises an end to Indian difficulties, however far in the future, and the details will readily be adjusted. There is not a man in the Territories who is not now suffering in his own person from the shiftless and unsatisfactory policy or want of policy which has marked the administration of our Indian affairs. There is not a man who will not suffer more every day until some remedy for these evils is supplied.

To the views and suggestions which I have herein expressed I am by no means wedded. In my long service on the plains and in the mountains, and in the careful study I have for the past three years given to our Indian affairs, having during that time had the immediate military jurisdiction of nearly the whole region east of the Rocky Mountains, these facts and opinions have been forced upon my mind. If any better, more complete, more humane, or more economical system of dealing with Indians than I have suggested can be proposed, I will cheerfully give up my own opinions and give my cordial sympathy and aid in having it adopted and carried out. Let us, the people of the Territories, and the military forces on duty in them, unite upon some plan, and direct our joint efforts to its accomplishment.

It is surely needless to repeat what our history has recorded in blood, that our whole Indian system for the past

forty years has been a failure, and a failure so great as to be an absolute crime committed upon both the white and the red man, that Indian treaties, which leave the Indian free to wander at will as he has always done, and which depend upon his word for observance, are a monstrous and most expensive farce, alike expensive in money and in life. You know, as does every man on the frontier, how impossible it is, even with the best intentions, for either the Indian or the white man to fulfil the obligations of such treaties as are every day made by officials of the Indian Department. Does any man in the Territories indulge the slightest hope that any such treaties will be observed? If there be one I have not seen him. The past, then, so far as it concerns the pacification of the Indians or the security of the white man, has been a failure, total and complete. Let us, then, take counsel together, and see if we cannot provide some remedy in the future for the evils of the present.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
JOHN POPE, Major-General.
Hon. J. BRIGHT SMITH, Denver, Colorado.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The steamer *De Soto* was at St. Thomas on August 3d.

The steamer *Ashuelot* arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, July 1st, last.

The bark *Anderson* has been sold to Messrs. A. A. Low and Co. for the sum of \$12,600.

The steamer *Mohican* is ordered to sail, as soon as she is fitted out, to the North Pacific Squadron.

The steamer *Michigan* sailed from Milwaukee on August 27th, for Racine, Wis., and Detroit, Mich.

The steamer *Winooski*, Commander Cooper, has sailed from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., for the coast of Cuba.

The steamer *Richmond* is expected at the Washington Navy Yard in a few days, where she is to receive her machinery.

The school ship *Sabine*, Commander R. B. Lowry, sailed from New London, Conn., on the 29th instant, for New Bedford, Mass.

The supply steamer *Newbern* arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, from the Atlantic Coast and Gulf Squadrons, on the 3d instant.

The U. S. steamer *Lancaster* is reported as having left Panama on the 13th ult. for the United States, via Callao and Rio Janeiro. The *Farallones* and the *Mohongo* were left in port.

The steamer *Lockawanna* (second rate) arrived off Horta, Fayal, on the 30th of July last, twenty-two days from New York. All on board were well. She was to sail for Rio de Janeiro, thence to Honolulu, touching at Valparaiso, Chili.

Captain S. D. Trenchard has been relieved from duty at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and assigned to the position of Lighthouse Inspector, Headquarters at Philadelphia. Commander J. E. Jonett succeeds Captain Trenchard at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The following vessels now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been appraised, and are to be sold: Steamer *James Adger*; steamer *Octorara*; steamer *South Carolina*; tug *Marigold*; tug *Tritonia*; steamer *Jasco*; steamer *Sebago*; ship *Pampero*; steamer *Pontiac*; steamer *Moria A. Wood*; schooner *Hybiscus*; steamer *Spirita*.

Paymaster Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, has not been ordered to the *Scotara*, Europe, as stated in the daily papers, but, having just been detached from the *Monocacy*, as stated in the JOURNAL, will be settling accounts for sixty days, before being ordered on sea or other service, during which time his address will be Uniontown, Pa.

The officers and crew of the *Chattanooga* have been detached and transferred to the *Sacramento*, now at the Charleston Navy-Yard and nearly ready for sea. The *Sacramento* is a sloop-of-war, built by the Navy Department at the Kittery Yard, and her machinery was built by the Taunton Locomotive Works, from the designs of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

A TRIAL of the Ames gun commenced on Wednesday at Bridgeport, Connecticut, by direction of the Navy Department. The gun to be tested is a 106-pounder, and is to be fired 200 rounds with 20-pound charges. Commodore T. A. Hunt, U. S. Navy, and Brevet Colonel T. T. S. Laibley, U. S. Army, are to have charge of the trial. It is high time that we had a hundred-pounder gun in the Navy which can stand with safety a service charge of at least thirty pounds of power.

The Light-House Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Savannah Bay, Ga.—Re-establishment of the Bay Light.—Information is hereby given of the re-establishment of the Bay Light, at the east end of the Bay, in the city of Savannah, Ga. The light is a fixed red light, by gas. The apparatus is a sixth-order lens, placed in a lantern, on a bronzed iron column.

The following is the text of General Orders No. 79, Navy Department, dated August 11, 1866. Officers who, after being ordered to duty, receive an advance of pay under the law authorizing the same, will, as early as practicable, give notice thereof in writing to the paymaster whose duty it will be to check such advance against the pay. Any officer delinquent in this particular, and receiving pay which should be checked, will be deemed guilty of scandalous conduct as well as of a violation of this order.

The *Bienville* (second rate), was relieved by the *Florida* at Aspinwall, on the 1st inst., and was to sail on the 3d of August for St. Thomas, W. I., via Cape Haytien. General health of officers and crew good. The following is a cor-

rect list of the officers of the *Blenheim* on the first of August, 1866: Commander, Reed Worden; Lieutenant-Commander, Henry B. Seely; Lieutenant, William F. Stewart; Surgeon, William Johnson, Jr.; Assistant Surgeon, William V. Marmion; Paymaster, Charles S. Perley; Acting Masters, Henry C. Nields, Joseph Avant; Acting Ensigns, John Bishop, Walter N. Smith; Mates, Jacob Kemp, Arthur B. Arey, R. Steele, E. Dooley; Chief Engineer, William H. Hunt; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Charles W. Pennington; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, John T. Buckley, M. C. Heath, Joseph H. Neesen; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John F. Costar, Walter S. Jarboe, Charles A. Enggren; Second Lieutenant of Marines, John W. Haverstick; Acting Boat-swain, Herman Peters; Carpenter, Oliver H. Gerry; Captain's clerk, James S. Rogers.

The United States gunboat *Marblehead*, Lieutenant Commander R. W. Meade, arrived at Fort Monroe Sept. 3d, and reported the arrival of the Capes of Virginia of the remainder of the naval vessels of the practicing fleet of the Annapolis Naval Academy, on their return from Newport, R. I. The fleet is composed of the flagship *Macedonian*, Acting Commander S. B. Luce; the frigate *Savannah*, gunboats *Marblehead*, *Saco* and *Winnipeg*, and the yacht *America*. They have just finished the usual Summer cruise of two months duration, and, after a cruise around, the *Chesapeake* will return to Annapolis by the 14th inst.

The U. S. steamer *Dacotah* (third rate), arrived at Callao, Peru, on the 17th of June last, at which time all of the officers and crew were enjoying good health. The *Dacotah* experienced some very rough weather after passing through the Straits of Magellan, in company with the Peruvian iron-clads, which vessels put back, while the *Dacotah* behaved beautifully in the storm which lasted eight days, thus sustaining her reputation as a good sea boat. The iron-clads arrived at Callao June 2d, and are described by an officer of the *Dacotah* as being very inferior vessels, and that they would soon surrender if engaged with an American Monitor.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Mohican*, which has recently been fitted out at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and is to be assigned to the Pacific Squadron: Commander, Edward Simpson; Lieutenant-Commanders, Thomas L. Swann, George W. Hayward; Acting Masters, E. C. Goodwin, John Ross; Midshipmen, J. K. P. Ragsdale, C. H. Stockton, C. H. Black, George Talcott, Jr.; Chief Engineer, Henry Mason; Paymaster, George R. Martin; Surgeon, James S. Knight; Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel Gragg; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. C. Lewis, Grenville Lewis; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, O. C. Chamberlain, T. R. Jefferson.

The steamer *Monocacy* (third rate), which has been at Norfolk Navy Yard for several days, sailed on the 29th ultimo. Samuel P. Carter, Commander; J. Crossan Chaplin, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer; W. P. Chase, George E. McConnell, Henry Pease, Jr., Acting Masters; Robert M. Clark, S. S. Willett, Acting Ensigns; Theodor Woolverton, Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. Henry Bulkley, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Louis J. Allen, First Assistant Engineer; Philip Miller, J. W. Saville, Second Assistant Engineers; Henry W. Kimball, E. G. Allen, Third Assistant Engineers; John Williams, Charles W. Morgan, George W. Wilson, Master's Mates; G. F. B. Collins, Captain's Clerk; Philip A. Bird, Paymaster's Clerk.

A BOARD of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, has been ordered (August 25th) to meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the following sections of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That of the number of line officers of the Navy on the active list, five lieutenant-commanders, twenty lieutenants, fifty masters, and seventy-five ensigns may be appointed from those officers who have served in the Volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in that service or have been honorably discharged therefrom: *Provided*, That if by reason of these appointments the number of officers in any grade shall exceed the number fixed by law, no more promotions or appointments to that grade shall be made until the number is reduced below the number fixed by law for that grade; *And provided further*, That the authority given by this section shall be exhausted when the number of Volunteer officers above named shall have been once appointed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a Board consisting of not less than three naval officers superior in rank to the officers to be thus appointed in the Regular Navy from the Volunteer service, which Board, after examination of the claims of all candidates, shall select and report to the Secretary of the Navy the most meritorious in character, ability, professional competency, and honorable service, the number to be appointed and transferred to the several grades mentioned in the second section of this act: *Provided*, They shall find that number who are suitably qualified therefor. And any officer who has served in the Volunteer naval service for the term of two years or more shall have the right to appear before the Examining Board and present his claims and be examined for an appointment in the Regular Navy; and any Volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or on foreign stations may be appointed to the Regular Navy, subject to the conditions contained in this section, after their return to the United States.

All persons who are entitled to examination under the provisions of the foregoing act, and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, are required to at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General R. P. Buckland, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brigadier-General James S. Robinson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. G. Minty, Colonel of the 4th Michigan cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brigadier-General Joseph E. Hamblin, of the U. S. Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 5, 1865.
Brigadier-General Oliver Edwards, of the U. S. Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 5, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General H. H. Heath, Colonel of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for meritorious services during the war, and particularly for gallant and meritorious services on the frontier while operating against hostile Indians, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General Henry E. Manayder, Colonel of the 5th U. S. Infantry (Volunteers), for distinguished services on the frontier while operating against hostile Indians, and accomplishing much toward bringing about a peace with late hostile tribes, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Nye, Colonel of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brigadier-General Joseph H. Slack, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brigadier-General Oliver P. Gooding, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the assaults on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, La., in 1863, and for gallant and distinguished conduct throughout the Red River campaign in 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General James Jourdan, Colonel of the 138th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel John R. Lewis, of the 5th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant service in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Clark B. Lagon, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel William S. Hillyer, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel John Riggin, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel William R. Rowley, Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel James M. Deems, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Maryland cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel William Stough, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Ohio cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle near Fayetteville, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Frank S. Fiske, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel William H. Gibson, of the 49th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel John C. Lee, of the 53d Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Jules C. Weber, of the 18th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Orland Smith, of the 73d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel George S. Evans, of the 2d California cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Francis J. Leppitt, of the 2d California infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel James F. Curtis, of the 4th California infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Charles W. Lewis, of the 7th California infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Allen L. Anderson, of the 8th California infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel George W. Bowie, of the 5th California Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel John A. Hennessy, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Marshall J. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel E. B. Harlan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel William E. Doster, of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Franklin A. Stratton, of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel James M. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel William Cooper Tully, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel William W. Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Wellington H. East, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-house, and Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel H. C. Bolinger, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Silas M. Bailey, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Samuel M. Jackson, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-house, and Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Robert A. McCoy, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Willard D. Dixon, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of Spotsylvania Court-house, North Anna, and Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Robert M. Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Willard Slocum, of the 120th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel John Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Iowa infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel William F. Rogers, of the 21st New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel John S. Pearce, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 98th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Perryville, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Creek, Jonesboro, and Bentonville, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Theodore F. Brown, Captain of the 51st Illinois Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Hamilton B. Dox, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from May 29, 1865.
Colonel Alfred P. Rockwell, of the 6th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Isaac H. Elliott, of the 33d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg and Spanish Fort, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas D. Seawell, of the 4th Arkansas Volunteers (African descent), for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel B. F. Foust, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, Mitchell's Station, Hapshannock Station, White Sulphur Springs and Thoroughfare Gap, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John J. Astor, Jr., Aide to Major-General McClellan, for meritorious services in the campaign of the Peninsula, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John P. S. Gobin, of the 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel O. H. Payne, of the 124th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel J. M. Clough, of the 18th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William H. Raynor, of the 50th Ohio Volunteers, for distinguished and gallant services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel A. L. Harris, of the 75th Ohio Volunteers, for distinguished and gallant services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Samuel Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James Ketner, Major of the 16th Kansas Volunteers, for meritorious and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John M. Waite, Major of the 8th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Edward McGarry, of the 2d California cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of the 5th Massachusetts cavalry, for distinguished gallantry and efficiency at the battles of Secessionville, South Mountain and Antietam, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John O'Dowd, of the 181st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the defence of Murfreesboro', Tenn., at the attack of General Hood's forces during the siege of Nashville, and for highly meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Langhorne Wister, of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; also for gallant conduct at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel R. P. Hutchins, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 94th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel David Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 82d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John Mansfield, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George T. Shaffer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles before Atlanta, and at Wise's Fork, in North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Isaac S. Bangs, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Henry Boynton, of the 8th Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Isaac Dyer, of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Francis Heath, of the 19th Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Francis E. Pinto, of the 32d New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, of the 9th New York Volunteers, for meritorious and valuable services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Francis N. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel E. B. Grubb, of the 37th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John L. Otis, of the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallantry at the crossing of James River, Va., June 20, 1864, and at the battle of Flusser's Mill and Deep Run, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel O. C. Risdon, of the 53d U. S. colored infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, Middle Creek, East Kentucky, Tazewell, East Tennessee, Arkansas Post, Chicaw, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Henry E. Maynard, of the 5th U. S. infantry (Volunteers), for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and particularly while commanding Mortar Flotilla, under Admiral Foote, U. S. Navy, during operations upon island No. 10, and other Rebel forts on the Mississippi River, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William Sanborn, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel D. Remick, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services as Chief Commissary of the 4th Army Corps, and afterward of the Army of the Tennessee during the campaigns of Atlanta, Savannah and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel H. W. Barry, of the 8th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank M. Drew, Major of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Burris, of the 10th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Walker, of the 16th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Ketner, Major of the 16th Kansas Volunteers, for meritorious and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Waite, Major of the 8th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bowen, Major of the 6th U. S. colored cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Haasler, Major of the 13th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Skinner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Conover, of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Wagner, of the 8th U. S. colored troops, for gallant conduct at the battle of Oulster, Fla., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Hutchins, of the 94th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Thomson, of the 82d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Taggart, of the 14th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel S. Porter, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Shaffer, of the 28th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles before Atlanta, and at Wise's Fork, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Hastings, of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, and particularly for conspicuous gallantry in 1864, in the campaigns in the Valley of Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Elwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Burton, Major of the 13th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Bontecou, Surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adolph Schwartz, Major of the 2d Illinois light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Dickinson, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Jacobs, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Frasee, Major of the 119th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman J. Hissong, of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for meritorious services at the battle of Milliken's Bend, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Armstrong, Major of the 1st Nebraska cavalry, for meritorious service in the field, on the frontier, while Inspector-General of the District of Nebraska, in operations against hostile Indians in the Summer of 1865, to date from August 1, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Q. Lewis, Captain of the 11th Ohio Veteran Volunteer cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, while operating against hostile Indians on the frontier in the Summer of 1865, to date from August 1, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Sanborn, of the 22d Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Cadwallader, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from November 1, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Barnard, jr., Captain of the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wickham Hoffman, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Hastings, Major of the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Thompson, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Sheaffer, Major of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, and for gallant conduct in the battle of Dabney's Mill, Va., February 7, 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Stewart, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. McDonough, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred M. Smith, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Dixon, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bower, Surgeon of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services as Chief Surgeon of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th Army Corps, during the Wilderness campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ira Ayer, Jr., of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. McCoy, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dan S. Porter, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Gustin, of the 12th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alanson E. Niles, Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Henderson, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the action at Charles City Cross Roads, when he was wounded, and for good conduct throughout the campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Williams, of the 6th Iowa infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Randolph, Captain of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. W. Simonson, of the 7th Indiana cavalry, for gallant services and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Oage, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Pearce, of the 96th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Perryville, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Creek, Jonesboro' and Bentonville, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Cunningham, Major of the 30th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Little Birch, Bull Run (second), Virginia, South Mountain and Antietam, Md., Walnut Hills and Jackson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore F. Brown, Captain of the 51st Illinois Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton B. Dox, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from May 29, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Crosley, Major of the 3d Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major William A. Noble, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John M. Norvell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major R. L. Nye, Captain of the 26th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph O'Keefe, of the 2d New York cavalry, for extraordinary gallantry throughout the campaign from Winchester to the James River, and at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-house and Five Forks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles O'Leary, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major T. W. Osborne, of the 4th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George A. Otis, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. B. Overmyer, of the 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry Page, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry Palmer, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William L. Palmer, of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. B. Parker, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for services throughout the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Warham Parks, of the 3d Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Edward E. Paulding, of the U. S. Volunteers, for the faithful and energetic performance of duty as Chief Paymaster of the District of Washington, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. T. Peale, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and particularly in the engagement at Wyatt's Farm, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry S. Perkins, of the 1st Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, for long continued and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major A. C. Perry, of the 32d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alonzo J. Phelps, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster George Phelps, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major E. T. Phillips, of the 6th Illinois Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster James H. Phinney, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert J. Phipps, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant, efficient, and meritorious services in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Burr H. Polk, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Rigby C. Powers, Captain of the 105th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles R. Paul, Captain of the 15th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Clifton K. Prentiss, of the 6th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major J. C. Paine, of the Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major Duncan A. Pell, Captain and Additional Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 18, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel D. Quarles, of the 6th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Additional Paymaster H. B. Reese, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John E. Remington, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John A. Reynolds, of the 1st New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Samuel M. Reynolds, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James M. Richardson, of the 3d Massachusetts artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Walter R. Robbins, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster A. D. Robinson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. C. Robinson, of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, for distinguished gallantry in the engagements at Boynton plank-road and Stony Creek, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster W. B. Rochester, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hiram Rollins, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Richard B. Rollins, of the 4th Michigan cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the action near Kingston, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James R. Ross, Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William A. Rucker, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Rumsey, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for distinguished services during the campaign of May, June, and July, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James F. Rusing, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Russell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George M. Randall, of the 14th New York heavy artillery, for gallantry in the attack on Fort Steedman, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Brevet Major John L. Ritchey, of the 209th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault at Fort Steedman, Va., to date from March 25th, 1865.

Brevet Major Jacob Rehner, of the 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgewick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major John W. Ross, of the 122d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Solomon W. Russell, jr., Captain of the 49th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Major Frederick Rosenkrantz, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major R. H. Ramsey, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful services in the field, to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Major Christian Rath, Captain of the 17th Michigan Volunteers, for special and efficient services during the confinement, trial, and execution of the conspirators, to date from July 8, 1865.

Brevet Major Richard C. Sabin, of the 87th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and good conduct during the campaigns of the past year, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Francis Salter, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster N. C. Sawyer, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theodore H. Schenck, of the 3d New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaigns of 1864 and 1865, against Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John S. Schultz, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles Sellmer, Captain of the 11th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George A. Shallenberger, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Nathaniel Shattwell, of the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major O. Shepard, of the 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major S. V. Shipman, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major S. W. Skinner, of the 1st Connecticut artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Howard M. Smith, of the 1st New York dragoons, for distinguished and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William Smith, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. B. Smith, of the 8th Michigan cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James A. Spence, of the 26th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Charles J. Sprague, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. Lewis Stockpole, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services in conducting the duties of his department with skill, faithfulness and integrity, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John W. Steele, Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major David Stanton, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Thaddeus H. Stanton, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major E. W. Stevens, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Columbus B. Stevenson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Andrew F. Swan, of the 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel K. Schwenc, of the 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg and in the attack on Fort Steedman, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Brevet Major George Sharkley, Captain of the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry and meritorious services at Fort Steedman, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Brevet Major H. B. Scott, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from March 31, 1865.

Brevet Major George H. Selkirk, Captain of the 49th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Andrew J. Smith, Captain of the 122d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major James Smith, Captain of the 36th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major William J. Sperry, of the 6th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major A. B. Sumner, of the 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major John Snodgrass, Captain of the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Major Fred. A. Sawyer, Captain of the 47th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major W. F. Scott, of the 120th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major Edward J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for long and faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major S. L. Taggart, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services during the campaign of the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Constantine Taylor, of the 1st Maine cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster David Taylor, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas T. Taylor, of the 47th Ohio Volunteers, for valuable and constant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Adrian Terry, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services during the war, and for gallant conduct in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. B. Teters, of the 110th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theodore S. Thomason, Captain of the 1st Kentucky battery, for long, faithful and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George H. Thompson, of the 5th U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the engagements at Beverly Ford, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Thompson, of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, for meritorious and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Gates P. Thurston, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry Thruston, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George C. Tichenor, Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William Tillman, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles Treichel, of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major H. E. Tremaine, Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Levi C. Turner, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious and faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alba M. Tucker, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William H. Terrell, Captain of the 43d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Osgood W. Tracy, Captain of the 122d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major William S. Truex, Captain of the 122d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Albert M. Tyler, Captain of the 121st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Additional Paymaster R. G. Usher, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major B. A. Vanderkief, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James Van Deventer, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. T. Webb, of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in West Virginia and Shenandoah Valley, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Robert S. Webb, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Ralph C. Webster, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major T. J. Weed, Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the late campaign in Missouri and Kansas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry C. Weir, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major E. T. Wells, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major F. Welker, of the 1st Missouri light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon James Westfall, of the 67th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful, skillful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas Weston, of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Samuel Wetherell, of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the campaign of 1864, against Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Harrison White, of the 6th New York cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. Whittlesey, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Atlanta, Georgia and Carolina campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry M. Whittlesey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major M. D. Wickersham, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles F. Wickham, of the 55th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major R. H. Wilbur, of the 102d New York Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William M. Wiley, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Frank B. Williams, of the 4th New York heavy artillery, for gallant conduct at the battle of Ream's Station, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Frederick H. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Thomas J. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. P. Wilson, Captain of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for services throughout the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles T. Wing, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry D. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major W. M. Worrall, of the 24th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas A. Wilson, Captain of the 146th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Major Richard A. Wylie, Captain of the 17th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Whittlesey, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Major M. H. Williams, of the 10th Missouri cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Selma, and in the recent campaign in Alabama and Georgia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Major A. S. Wood, of the 9th New York heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major William Wood, of the 9th New York heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel Wright, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Franklin W. Wombacher, Captain of the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Major J. A. Watson, of the 75th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from June 13, 1865.

Major Albert Woodcock, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from June 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George W. Yates, Captain of the 13th Missouri cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at Fredericksburg and Beverly Ford, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Andrew H. Young, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Campbell H. Young, of the 136th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services as Staff Officer in the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major H. H. Young, of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major W. L. Avery, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major F. W. Emery, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major Alfred Fredberg, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major Robert W. Healey, of the 58th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major Jonathan Hutchinson, of the 32d Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major William Jaines, Jr., of the 72d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Brevet Major C. B. McIntee, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major J. P. Mudgett, of the 96th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major H. B. Putnam, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major James B. Sample, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 26, 1865.

Major R. M. Brinton, of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallantry in the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Major Robert Burns, of the 4th Michigan cavalry, for gallant conduct during the assault on the enemy's works at Selma, Ala., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major Charles L. Greene, of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant conduct during the assault on the enemy's works at Selma, Ala., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Harry Elder, Captain of the 142d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major Richard Ryckman, of the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, for distinguished gallantry at Amelia Springs, Va., to date from April 5, 1865.

Major Hampton S. Thomas, of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from April 5, 1865.

Major T. L. Livermore, of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, for highly valuable and meritorious services, to date from April 7, 1865.

Major William H. Burt, of the 7th Minnesota Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Spanish Fort, Mobile Harbor, Ala., to date from April 8, 1865.

Major William Dell, of the 35th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Mobile Harbor, Ala., to date from April 8, 1865.

Major William J. McKee, of the 33d Missouri Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Mobile Harbor, Ala., to date from April 8, 1865.

Major Thomas W. C. Moore, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign resulting in the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major Enos B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and more particularly during the raid made upon Richmond, Va., in 1864, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert Morrow, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for uniform gallantry and good conduct during the war, to date from April 12, 1865.

Surgeon Frederick S. Ainsworth, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Abel C. Benedict, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon F. N. Burke, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon R. A. Christian, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Henry J. Churchman, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Augustus M. Clark, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon William Clendenin, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon James Collins, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Thomas E. Croft, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Henry W. Davis, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon N. R. Derby, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Conrad C. Dumreicher, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon George F. French, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Norman Gay, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Rufus H. Gilbert, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Samuel W. Gross, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon F. V. Hayden, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon C. F. Haynes, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Isaac I. Hayes, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Frederick A. Keffler, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon James M. Laing, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon John A. Lidell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon R. B. McCay, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon John E. McDonald, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon W. O. McDonald, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon David J. McKibbin, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon John McNulty, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Daniel Meeker, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Israel Moses, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Alexander B. Mott, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Sylvanus S. Mulford, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Patrick A. O'Connell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Thomas F. Perley, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon John B. Petherbridge, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Edward E. Phelps, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Lavington Quicke, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon S. J. Radcliffe, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Thomas B. Reed, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon George Rex, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Ira Russell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Edward Shippen, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon Robert K. Smith, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

Surgeon T. R. Spencer, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.

[To be continued.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for thirty days.

Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel Thomas, on duty at Freedman's Bureau, for twenty days.

Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Wise, Quartermaster's Department, for twenty days.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED.

Private Thomas W. Hewitt, Company G First battalion Eighteenth U. S. infantry, a Hospital Steward U. S. Army, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, for assignment to duty.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards John E. West, H. V. Porter, Jr., and Isaac M. Aldrich, U. S. Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following named officers have been relieved from duty as members of the Board to retire disabled officers, ordered to convene at Philadelphia, Pa., whenever cases may be brought before it for action by Special Orders No. 719, November 27, 1865, and of which Major-General Meade, U. S. Army, is President:

Brevet Colonel Josiah Simpson, Surgeon U. S. Army.

Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, Surgeon U. S. Army.

The following officers have been detailed as members of the Board to retire disabled officers, ordered to convene at Philadelphia, Pa., whenever cases may be brought before it for action, by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, and of which Major-General Meade, U. S. Army, is President:

Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Cuyler, U. S. Army.

Brevet Colonel J. J. Milbau, Surgeon U. S. Army.

Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been ordered to relieve Surgeon C. W. Homer, U. S. Volunteers, in his duties as Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to report to Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of that Bureau. Surgeon Homer, on being relieved, will continue on duty to complete his records, until further orders, not exceeding sixty days.

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. Army, from September 1st.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

August 28.—Commander George M. Ransom, to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory at New York.

August 29.—Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson, Surgeon Richard C. Dean, and Sailmaker Joseph U. Bradford, to the *Sacramento* on the 17th inst.

August 30.—Carpenter Augustus O. Goodhue, to the *Mohican*.

DETACHED.

August 27.—Midshipmen Thomas P. Wilson, Samuel P. Baird, A. S. Snow and Francis H. Parker, from the *Challanooga*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

August 28.—Commodore William Rogers Taylor, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.

August 29.—Commodore J. F. McKinstry, from the command of the *Challanooga*, and ordered to command the *Sacramento*.

Commander James H. Gillis, Lieutenant-Commanders Walter Abbott, Frederick J. Naille, Surgeon R. T. Maccoun, Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, and First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, from the *Challanooga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders A. H. McCormick, George M. Bache, Frederick Rodgers, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, Boatswain John A. Selmers, and Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from the *Challanooga*, and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellogg, from special duty connected with the *Challanooga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer William B. Brooks, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Sacramento* on the 15th inst.

Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory.

First Assistant Engineer Augustus H. Able, Second Assistant Engineers D. M. Fulmer, F. L. Miller, and Third Assistant Engineer R. L. Taylor, from the *Challanooga*, and ordered to the *Sacramento* on the 15th inst.

Second Assistant Engineer G. M. Greene, from the *Challanooga*, and placed on waiting orders at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer James Wylie, from temporary duty connected with the *Guerrero*, and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

September 1.—Paymaster A. W. Russell, from the *Challanooga*, and ordered to the *Sacramento* on the 17th inst.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

August 31.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George A. Smith, to the *Sacramento*.

DETACHED.

August 27.—Acting Ensign K. C. Dawes, from the *Fuqua*, and ordered north.

August 29.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel V. Stillings, James Patterson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Leopold Callaway, from temporary duty connected with the *Challanooga*, and placed on waiting orders.

August 30.—Acting Master Joseph E. Jones, from the *Madawaska*, and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

ORDER REVOKED.

August 30.—Acting Ensign Mason S. Cooper, placing him on waiting orders, has been revoked, and he is granted leave.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE FOR ONE MONTH.

September 1.—Acting Ensign Thomas G. Watson, of the *Lenapee*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Mate William S. Arnaud, August 29th.

Acting Assistant Surgeons J. B. White, F. H. R. Phillips and Robert Lautenbach, August 27th.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Hugh Nott, December 12, 1865.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Cornell, August 29th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Oliver, August 27th.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

August 31.—Second Lieutenant Benjamin W. Loring, to the *Crawford* at New York.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Lay, detached from the *Nemaha* at Norfolk, and ordered to the *Uno* at New York.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

September 1.—Chief Engineer J. F. Lebins, of the *Kewance*, one month.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 1, 1866:

Henry Martin Blue, lieutenant-commander, August 22d, at Charleston, S. C.

Henry Schmidt, marine, July 12th, U. S. steamer *Challanooga*.

Robert F. Porter, second-class fireman, July 11th, U. S. steamer *Challanooga*.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

THE PRESIDENT AT BUFFALO.—A correspondent sends us the following account of the reception of the President at Buffalo, N. Y.: "The President and his party reached Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, the 3d inst., at 9:40 o'clock A. M., by special train from Niagara Falls. The military escort was composed of two companies of Regulars, stationed at Fort Porter, one company of Veteran Volunteers, recently organized in that city, and the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments National Guard, all under the command of Brigadier-General Wm. F. Rogers, Thirty-first brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

"The column, which was headed by Major-General Howard, commanding the Eighth military division of National Guard, accompanied by his staff, presented a very fine appearance, and elicited universal admiration.

"The President was escorted through several of the principal streets of the city, to Niagara Square, where His Excellency was welcomed to the city by the Hon. Millard Fillmore, and after responses from the President and Mr. Seward, the party was escorted to the residence of Hon. Chandler Wells, Mayor of the city, where the distinguished party were treated to a bountiful collation.

"After partaking of the hospitalities of the Mayor, the Presidential party was escorted to the depot, whence they took their departure for the West at one o'clock P. M.

"The troops on their return from the depot paid the honor of a marching salute to Major-General Howard. The march in review was very creditably performed, but might be very much improved by a little more attention on the part of the officers and guides. Many of the officers did not salute properly, and some did not salute at all. These remarks do not apply to the Regulars, as the march, as far as they were concerned, was all that could be desired, and what we would very naturally expect from professional soldiers. A little more attention on the part of officers of the National Guard in directing the guides to maintain their proper distances would have had a marked effect on the appearance of the column.

"I understand that the annual muster and inspection of the Thirty-first brigade will take place on the 18th and 20th of the present month, and that Inspector-General Batchelor has signified his intention to be present and witness the appearance and manoeuvres of the troops. This fact should prove an incentive to the officers and men to give particular attention to their respective duties, and make such an exhibition of their qualities as soldiers as will enable them to make a favorable impression on that occasion. There are few better soldiers in the State than Colonel Baker, of the Seventy-fourth, and all he needs is the aid and support of the officers of his command to make it equal to any in the State. The Sixty-fifth is also rapidly improving under its present commander."

FIRST DIVISION COURT-MARTIAL.—After a delay of nearly two months, during which period much time has doubtless been given to consultation with the spirit of De Hart and others once learned in the lore of military jurisprudence, the oracle has at last given utterance, or, in plain English, Major-General Sanford has ordered a General Court-Martial, to consider the charges preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Hays, of the Seventh regiment. The court is composed of Colonel Wm. G. Ward, of the Twelfth regiment, Colonel John E. Bendix, of the Third, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. J. Coles, of the Seventy-first. Colonel Charles A. Rappallo, of General Sanford's staff, will act as Judge-Advocate. The first meeting of the court will take place at the armory of the Twelfth regiment, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The detail for the court is certainly a very good one, as the officers composing it are thoroughly posted in their duties, and have all served for many years in the National Guard. We feel confident that the court will give an entirely fair decision upon the merits of the case, although, as we have already said, we do not consider that any criminality can be attached to the Colonel, even should the facts set forth in the specifications be fully proven.

We think General Sanford showed very bad taste, not to say injustice, in assembling a court at all. He should have forwarded the charges to the commander-in-chief, with a recommendation that they be tried before a General Court-Martial. The gentlemen composing the court in the present instance are above being influenced by anything beyond the evidence adduced, according to their oath to "well and truly try," etc.; but when the accuser assembles the court there is certainly a very great chance for injustice. This point is a very important one, and Congress, in 1861, in the act allowing division commanders to assemble General Courts-Martial, especially provided "that when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander." This provision should also be incorporated in the Militia Law of the State of New York, as it is a proper check upon a superior officer who may attempt to be tyrannical. As it was General Sanford's order which was, as is alleged, disobeyed, the fact that the charges are signed by his chief of staff instead of himself does not make him less the accuser or prosecutor. We, however, look in vain for military etiquette or justice from Major-General Sanford or his chief of staff. If it is any consolation for them to know it, we have the honor to inform them that they have again offended the proprieties of the service. Some previous applicant must have obtained from our worthy Major-General all the justice he ever possessed, as he appears at present to be entirely devoid of this desirable quality.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place on Wednesday afternoon at the new city parade ground, Tompkins Square, September 5, 1866. The regiment turned out some 450 strong, not including the band. The officers and men were in fatigue uniforms, the band in full dress, and the drum corps in fatigue. This made a rather odd appearance, for certainly the field music and band, including the drum-major, should have all appeared in either full dress or fatigue. The parade ground was in good order, although the Street Commissioners have not yet finished working on it. The only blemish we noticed in the ground was a large lamp-post with four reflectors which was situated in the centre of the square. We discovered, however, upon inquiry that it was found that at night the light from the lamps on the sides of the parade ground did not illuminate the centre at all, and it was therefore determined to place a light in the centre. We do not think, however, this lamp-post will prove a very serious obstacle to the execution of manoeuvres.

The regiment looked very well, and we could not help being impressed with the steady manner in which they stood at attention. The evolutions were generally very well performed, and the advance in line elicited considerable applause. The following is a list of the manoeuvres executed: Formation of Parade—Dress Parade—N. Y. Regulations, No. 358.—Review—N. Y. State Regulations, No. 370.—School of the Battalion (Casey).—To break to the rear by the right or left of companies (106); to advance or retire by the right of com-

panies (105); to play battalion into close column on the first division (159); to play battalion into close column on the fourth division (190); to play the battalion on an interior division (193); to close the column to half distance or in mass on the leading company (394); to close the column on rearmost company (316); being in column at half distance or closed in mass to take distances by the head of column (386); to take distances on the rear of column (397); to take distances on the head of column (406); to countermarch a column at full or half distance (42); to countermarch a column closed in mass (424); column at a halt, at full distance, to form divisions (453); column marching at full distance to form divisions (456); to deploy column on front division (558); to deploy column on rearmost division (591); to deploy column on an interior division (621); to advance in line-of-battle (648); to halt the battalion in marching in line-of-battle, and to align it (699); to march in retreat in line-of-battle (730); change of front perpendicularly forward (830); change of front perpendicularly to the rear (852); to deploy the battalion into column doubled on the centre (874); deployment of double column faced to the front (946); to form the double column into line-of-battle faced to the right or left (958); in double column at half distance to form square (999, etc.); battalion being in square, to advance less than thirty paces (1,049); to halt the square (1,056); to reduce square (1,086); to form square forward on the centre companies (1,106). Review by Mayor Hoffman.

The Mayor appeared on the ground escorted by Captain Laimbeer, Regimental Engineer. The ceremony of review was very handsomely gone through with, and we observed that the Mayor attracted very general notice and admiration on account of the correct manner in which he went through the ceremonies of the occasion, and also by reason of his remarkably pleasing and gentlemanly appearance. In passing in review, the band wheeled out of the column before passing the reviewing officer. Drum-Major Graeme is usually very correct, but he has forgotten the provisions of paragraph 381 of the General Regulations of the State. The band should pass the reviewing officer before wheeling out of column. When the field music ceased, and the band commenced playing, the step was lengthened and the distances somewhat altered, although before that they were very accurate. We attribute this to a lengthening of the step by the guide of the leading company, and we think he committed the same error on the day of the President's reception. The Seventh usually takes the full 28-inch step, and the officers should see that their guides do not take a longer stride. The review was a very satisfactory as well as creditable one. We hope some accommodation will shortly be put up for ladies and invited guests, and then, as soon as the leveling of the Square is finished, the National Guard will have little to desire in the way of a parade ground. The police arrangements, under the supervision of Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, were very good.

FIRST DIVISION PECULIARITIES.—Our more accomplished showmen usually promise a change of programme at each performance, and so, contrary to the usual rule in military ceremonies, whenever the First division parades, its commander treats the public to several new tricks which are certainly not down in the books. On the occasion of the reception of the President, on Wednesday of last week, the usual delay was some three and one-half hours in length, which, perhaps, should be partially attributed to the delay in the arrival of the Presidential party, and partially to that delightful disregard of punctuality in which General Sanford so much delights. But nobody is surprised at this, so we must still further disclose our rarities. Brigadier-General William Hall is the ranking brigadier of the First division, and yet on the occasion alluded to General Sanford turned over the command of the division to General Spicer, although General Hall was present. Where was Colonel Hamilton at this time with his sense of "duty"? He seems recently to have devoted himself to giving out General Sanford's orders rather than to paying any particular attention to whom these orders are given. We were exceedingly mortified to see General Sanford order the right general guide of the First regiment to salute by lowering his guidon, and were still more chagrined to see that this performance was noticed by Major-General Meade. Ye shades of Steuben! where did General Sanford get his military education from, and what will he do next?

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Monday, the 3d inst., to fill the vacancies in the position of Colonel and Major. Ex-Colonel T. W. Parmelee was unanimously elected Colonel, and Captain Henry Rockafellow, of the Fourth regiment National Guard, was elected Major, by a vote of 16 to 5. Colonel Parmelee was formerly Major in the Thirty-seventh regiment National Guard, and served with them in their three months' campaign. In 1862 he went out as the Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and served with distinction until the Spring of 1865, when he was severely injured by a fall from his horse while in the field at Point Coupée, opposite Fort Hudson, which compelled him to resign. Major Rockafellow was formerly a member of the Seventy-first regiment, and lost an arm at the first battle of Bull Run. The Major has been in the U. S. service four years and a half; first, in the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, and subsequently in the Fourteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. Major Rockafellow was formerly Captain in the Fourth regiment, and has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Fenton. After election the officers called at Colonel Roome's residence, where they met General Hall, Colonel Roome, Colonel Hall, Colonel Parmelee, and the newly elected Major Rockafellow. Here they partook of a fine collation given by Colonel Roome. Speeches and toasts were in order, and after spending a very pleasant evening together the company broke up very well satisfied with the results of the election.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel James S. Haring, commanding this regiment, headquarters at Orangeburg, N. Y., has ordered this regiment to assemble, armed in full uniform, for parade, drill and martial improvement, at the hotel of Lawrence Mead, at upper Piermont, in Orangetown on Thursday, September 20th. The regimental line will be formed at 9½ o'clock A. M. precisely. The field and staff, mounted, will report to the commandant at 9½ o'clock, at the above place, and the non-commissioned staff, field music, drum corps and commandants of companies to the Adjutant, at the same hour and place. Commandants of companies are required to see that every member of their respective commands is duly notified, and a proper return made thereof. William C. Prall has been appointed Adjutant of this regiment, vice Snediker, removed from district.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General P. S. Crooke, commanding the Fifth brigade, has issued the following Special Orders: "Colonel James Jourdan having been duly elected Colonel of the Thirteenth regiment, N. G., and having duly signified his acceptance, will take command. The commandant of the brigade congratulates the Thirteenth that their late Colonel is succeeded by so worthy and capable a commander. The glorious record of the Thirteenth is equally dear to the brigade as to its own members." General Jourdan assumed command of the Thirteenth on the 25th ult.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The regular monthly meeting of Company D, of this regiment, was held at the armory on Wednesday, September 5th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Non-commissioned officers' drills will commence Wednesday, September 19th, and continue on each following Wednesday until further orders. In compliance with regimental orders, an election will be held at the armory on Wednesday, September 12th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Captain of Company D, and such other vacancies as may occur. Company D is now commanded by Lieutenant Alexander D. Shaw, and F. H. Parker is the First Sergeant of the company.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Le Gal in command, paraded on Thursday, the 6th inst., in honor of Lafayette's birthday. They turned out some 250 men, and made a fine appearance. In the evening a banquet was given at the armory by the officers of the regiment, and a good time was had generally.

NATIONAL GUARD COLORED REGIMENT.—We understand that a gentleman named Hawkins is about to raise a regiment of colored men to be attached to the First division. We have no official information on the subject, but give the rumor for what it is worth.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Joel W. Mason, who has recently been re-elected Colonel of this regiment, gave a reception to the officers of the regiment and his friends generally, on the evening of the 6th inst.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST BRIGADE.—The First brigade is ordered to encamp at Sharon Heights, on the line of the Providence Railroad, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. The Third regiment infantry, composed of six companies, and the Second battalion infantry, composed of two companies (colored), are attached to the brigade. The First battalion infantry now contains nine companies, and will soon be made a regiment. The Second regiment infantry, Colonel Codman, having decided not to waive the legal thirty days' notice required to order them into camp with the brigade, has been ordered to encamp as a regiment on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. Samuel Talbot, Jr., of Boston, has been commissioned as Brigade Quartermaster in place of Charles Palfrey Basson. Charles Palfrey Basson, of Boston, has been commissioned as Brigade Engineer in place of Captain Chamberlain, promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Governor Bullock.

SECOND BRIGADE.—This organization will encamp at North Andover.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY, COMPANY B (BOSTON LIGHT DRAGOONS). The men their annual fall parade on Thursday, August 30th. The command mustered sixty sabres, and carried their new carbines for the first time. The men wore the U. S. cavalry uniform. They rode well. The drill on the Common was very good, and witnessed by quite a large number of spectators. Bond's Cornet Band, mounted, was with the company.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, September 1, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending September 1, 1866:

NINETEENTH BRIGADE.

George K. Fuller, Engineer, August 20, 1866, vice Blakeslee, resigned. Wilson G. Nefe, Quartermaster, August 20, 1866, vice Sellbridge, removed from district.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Burke, Second Lieutenant, August 21, 1866, vice Fitzpatrick, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel Cowdrey, Adjutant, August 1, 1866, vice Robins, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter Coles, Second Lieutenant, August 24, 1866, vice Metz, resigned.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John M. Waterman, Adjutant, August 17, 1866, vice Rowley, promoted.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Gould L. Hurlbutt, Captain, August 25, 1866, vice E. M. Cobb, resigned.

Theodore H. Musson, First Lieutenant, August 25, 1866, vice Hurlbutt, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Alfred J. Long, Assistant Surgeon, March 21, 1866, original.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending September 1, 1866:

September 1, 1866, Third division, Francis S. Prugn, Paymaster, declined.
September 1, 1866, Nineteenth division, Morris J. Blakeslee, Engineer, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Twenty-eighth division, Harvey A. Dowe, Brigadier-General, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of cavalry, Thomas McManus, Captain, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of infantry, Kiron Honan, First Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of infantry, John McKenney, Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of infantry, John Fagan, Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of infantry, Peter McCullough, Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of infantry, W. H. Kennedy, Jr., Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, First regiment of infantry, Andrew Leary, Captain, declined.
September 2, 1866, Fourteenth regiment of infantry, William M. Burnett, Captain, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, Julius Remenart, Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, Twenty-ninth regiment of infantry, William Pierson, Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, Forty-fourth regiment of infantry, John Stuart Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel, declined.
September 1, 1866, Fifty-first regiment of infantry, Frederick Schug, Captain, declined.
September 1, 1866, Fifty-first regiment of infantry, Gustavus Sniper, Lieutenant-Colonel, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Seventieth regiment of infantry, Charles A. Ullman, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Seventieth regiment of infantry, John W. Hadfield, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, Olion Libby, Major, declined.
September 1, 1866, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, Christopher Graham, Captain, declined.
September 1, 1866, Seventy-fifth regiment of infantry, Benjamin I. Trafford, Colonel, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Seventy-fifth regiment of infantry, John A. Maynard, Second Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, Seventy-fifth regiment, James O. McClure, Colonel, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Eighty-sixth regiment of infantry, E. F. More, First Lieutenant, declined.
September 1, 1866, One Hundredth regiment of infantry, Robert A. Douglass, Lieutenant-Colonel, declined.
September 1, 1866, Battery A Twenty-first brigade, Alfred S. Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel, term of service expired.
September 1, 1866, Battery A Twenty-first brigade, Anthony N. Orson, Captain, term of service expired.

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THE GALAXY. VOL. II. NO. 10. FOR SEPTEMBER 15, 1866

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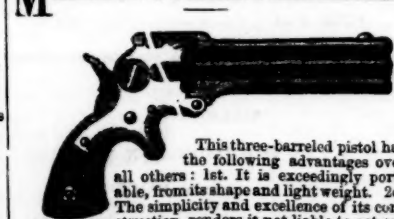
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